ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,093—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1897.

FIRST UPON RAVING.
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th Sept.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4352	C. L. Daniel	25th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5192	W. A. Wheler	9th „
B.L. BRITANIA	6525	J. [illegible]. Parfitt	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	23rd „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5780	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 326	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,769	13th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

		1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS		Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS		Rs. 1080	Rs. 626

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels,	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,259	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay FrancoisJoseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons on the 7th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PATNA," 2022 tons, on the 9th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 9th Sept.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 4th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 4th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.
PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on SATURDAY next, the 4th Instant, at 5-30 P.M., to accord a PUBLIC WELCOME to Mr. DINSHA EDULJI WACHA and Professor G. K. GOKHLE, who have returned from England after having given their evidence before the Royal Commission on the Administration of Indian Expenditure.

N. G. CHANDAWARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.
2nd September, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies that on and after the 6th September a SMALL COLLECTION of SAMPLES of JAPANESE PRODUCE and Manufacture shall be SHOWN to the PUBLIC between 11 A.M., and 3-30 P.M., except Sundays and Public Holidays, in the Rooms attached to his office, No. 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

K. YAMADA,
Consul for Japan.

MR. BEHRAMJI M. MAJRA is now NOT in OUR SERVICE. If anybody transacts business with him on our account it will be on his own responsibility.

VATCHA BROS.,
Dealers in Cycles, Accessories and Repairers.
Near French Bridge, Girgaum, Bombay, 1st Sept., 1897.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place on SATURDAY, the 11th September, at 9-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
August 23, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.
OCTOBER MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the THIRD and FINAL ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held at Guindy, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on Wednesday, the 15th September, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus and Lists of First and Second Entries apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

ESTATE SURGEON-MAJOR R. MANSER.

ALL persons who may owe the above Estate any fees for Professional services are requested to pay them to the Administrator General, Bombay, at his Office, in the High Court, or to communicate with him regarding the same, Letters of Administration to the estate having been granted to him on the 23rd day of August, 1897.

High Court, Bombay, 28th August, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

PERMANENT WAY MATERIAL NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay upto 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, 1897, for the purchase of

16 LOTS OF RAILWAY MATERIAL AND SCRAP METAL,

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's Wharf Depot, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

2. Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

3. The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th August, 1897.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

ROBERT MANSER, late Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service, Bombay.
HARRY COLLYER, Conductor, Commissariat and Transport Department, Mhow.
EBRAHIM HAJEE ESMAIL, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
MANOEL FRANCISCO DE MELLO, late Head Clerk, Administrator-General's Office, of Upper Mahim.
MARY ROSALINA VALLADARES [wife of Diogo Jerome Valladares] late of Bombay.
RALPH CORKE, late pensioned Russaldar-Major, Mazagon.
DAMODHUR ANANDJI JOSHI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
MANECKJEE EDULJEE DAREWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
ESSAJI NOORBHAI, late of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned, at his office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Ag. Administrator General.
Admtr. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 13th Aug., 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jakeria Musjid outside the Fort of Bombay……Plaintiff,

VERSUS.

ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay……Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1896, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Hari Thakoor, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by the Kala Chowki Road, and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganoo Saccaram Maholi, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Moya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Moya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Kooja Ratanai Arut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
POONA SEASON, 1897.

TREACHER and Co. beg to draw attention to their well-known Establishment at POONA, which has been newly stocked with Goods of the best description.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, OILMEN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES, TABLE GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARE.

HATS, HELMETS, TRUNKS, BAGS PORTMANTEAUX, SADDLERY, PARLOUR GAMES, GYMKHANA KIT, AND SPORTING AMMUNITION.

JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, FANCY STOCK, AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS, STATIONERY, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, AND CHEMICALS.

CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, PATENT MEDICINES, MEDICINE CHESTS, AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES FOR THE PROFESSION AND WHOLESALE.

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OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHAD[illegible]
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHA[illegible]
In the absence of any of these distinctive m[illegible] offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all [illegible] throughout the world.

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McDOWELL & C[illegible],
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Will give one of their
SHAKESPEARIAN AND DRAMATIC
RECITALS,
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.
A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
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SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," Captain F. NOERA, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 2nd instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for Short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 139 OF 1894.

KOOLSOOMBIBI .... Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1) FATMABIBI, (2) HAWABIBI (3) COOTBOODIN bin AMIRUDDIN PATEL, (4) HAFFOOBIBI, (5) GOOLAM MORIDIN bin MAHOMED HOOSEIN PALOBA, (6) BAESIBI, (7) FATMABIBI, (8) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin PACHOODIN SOLARAY, (9) KHADUNBIBI, (10) ABDUL RAHMAN bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (11) MAHOMED MEYA bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (12) KHATOONBIBI, (13) ABDUL KAFAR, (14) MAHOMED ISMAIL and (15) BIBANBIBI ..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabout, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 195, new No. 18200, old Survey No. 1421, and new Survey No. 4709, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Erskine Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6812 and Street Nos. 68 and 74 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the house of Kazee Sheriff Abdul Latiff Sonday, on the West by the house of Nusamudin Pate, on the North by the public passage, and on the South by the Erskine Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	9	0	6	0	4	8
Answers	9	0	6	0	4	8
Black and White (including X'mas Number)	36	0	21	0	16	0
British Medical Journal	34	8	19	0	14	0
Catholic Times and Opinion	9	0	6	0	4	8
Catholic Fireside	9	0	6	0	4	8
Daughter, The	9	0	6	0	4	8
English Mail (Bombay)	8	2	5	0	4	0
Forget-Me-Not	9	0	6	0	5	0
Golden Penny	9	0	6	0	4	8
Graphic (including Summer and X'mas Nos.)	29	0	16	0	11	0
Home Chat	9	0	6	0	4	8
Home News	26	0	14	8	10	0
Illustrated London News (including Summer and X'mas Nos.)	29	0	16	0	11	0
Ladies' Gazette	9	0	6	0	4	8
Ladies' Pictorial (including 4 Double Nos.)	29	8	22	4	16	8
Lloyd's Weekly	9	0	6	0	4	8
Lancet	34	8	19	0	14	0
Overland Mail	26	0	14	8	10	0
Penny Illustrated (with X'mas No.)	10	0	6	8	5	0
Pearson's Weekly	9	0	6	0	4	0
People	9	0	6	0	4	0
Pick-Me-Up	9	0	6	0	4	8
Punch	15	0	9	0	6	0
Queen (including Double No.)	37	12	21	8	16	0
Scraps (with Double No.)	9	0	6	0	4	8
Sketchy Bits	9	0	6	0	4	8
Spectator	27	12	14	12	10	8
Success	9	0	6	0	4	8
Saturday Review	26	0	14	8	10	0
Sketch (including X'mas Nos.)	36	0	21	0	15	0
Sporting and Dramatic News (including Double No.)	28	0	16	0	11	0
St. James's Budget	28	0	16	0	11	0
To-Day	11	4	8	0	6	0
Tablet (Catholic)	24	8	14	0	10	0
Tit-Bits	9	0	6	0	4	8
Times (London)	13	0	8	0	6	0
Truth (including X'mas No.)	28	0	16	0	11	0
Vanity Fair (including Double No.)	28	0	16	0	11	0
Weekly Times and Echo	9	0	6	0	4	0
Westminster Budget	21	8	12	8	9	8
Woman's Life	9	0	6	0	4	8
World (including X'mas No.)	28	0	16	0	11	0
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).						
British Realm	5	4	3	0	2	4
Cassell's Family Magazine (including Summer No.)	7	12	4	12	3	8
Chambers's Journal	8	0	5	0	3	8
Cornhill Magazine	12	0	7	0	5	0
Contemporary Review	25	4	14	4	10	0
Family Herald	7	0	4	8	3	0
Fortnightly Review	25	4	14	4	10	0
Harper's Magazine	13	8	8	0	6	0
Lamp (Catholic)	7	0	4	8	3	0
Leisure Hour	7	0	4	8	3	0
Macmillan's Magazine	12	0	7	0	5	0
Month (Catholic)	22	0	12	0	9	0
National Review	25	4	14	4	10	0
Nineteenth Century	25	4	14	4	10	0
Practitioner	17	0	10	0	7	0
Review of Reviews (including [illegible]	8	8	5	4	4	4
St[illegible] Double No.)	9	4	5	12	4	4
Tem[illegible]	12	4	7	4	5	4
You[illegible] Journal (including Do[illegible]	11	8	7	0	5	0

The [illegible] above Weekly Newspapers and Monthly [illegible] despatched to all parts of India an[illegible] the English Mail. Second[illegible] Newspapers are despatched one wee[illegible] Third-hand, 15 days after receipt.

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N.B.—Thir[illegible] Copies must be subscribed from [illegible] may be taken from any date at a pro[illegible]

WIESBA[illegible]MANY,
PENSIO[illegible] FRANK,
A[illegible]E, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, Journal and other. House stands in its own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus [illegible] Arrangements made with Families for [illegible] Winter Season.

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE ... One Star. PINK ... Two Stars. GOLD ... Three Stars.
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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

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25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	53	5	44	10	52	11	68	11
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(By Order of the Board.)
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Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897.

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Interest on Investments	36,116	
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Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.
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THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

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'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be [illegible] myths.' PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL [illegible]

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 4-38m., 4-9a. Low water, 10-3m., 10-39a.
P. & O. s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 20th ult., due to arrive, 2 p.m.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Bombay University, lecture, "Indian Archæology, Antiquities, and Epigraphy," 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Association, meeting of welcome to Mr. D. E. Wacha and Prof. Gokhale, Novelty Theatre, 5-30 p.m.
Smoking Concert, B. V. A. Cricket Club.
Aryan Social Union, 8-30 p.m.
Entertainment, G. I. P. Railway Institute, 9 p.m.
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CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana (return).

TO-MORROW.

[illegible] rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, [illegible]m., 5-40a. Low water, 0-33a.
[illegible] Samaj, Samaj Mandir Hall, 4-30 p.m.

[illegible] to JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special [illegible] required to attend at the High Court, this [illegible]ay) morning, at 11 o'clock.

[illegible] DOCK.—The steamers Goa, Bahaduri, [illegible] Patna entered, and the steamers Mobile and [illegible] Buchanan left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Barmida, Hydaspes, Kola and Polluce entered, and the steamers Darius and Ernest Simons left the dock yesterday.

FALL OF A ROOF.—The roof of a house, belonging to one Mungaldas Purbhudas, at 8th Lane, Kamatipura, collapsed on Thursday afternoon. No one was injured.

NEW JUSTICES.—Messrs. Dharamsey Soonderdass and Ibrahim Hajee Haron Nakhoda have been added to the list of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

ORGAN RECITAL AT [illegible] CATHEDRAL.—The next recital in aid of St. Thomas' Cathedral Organ Fund will be given on Thursday evening next, at 6 o'clock. Mr. Seymour Dove will be the organist.

READING FROM THE SHAH-NAMEH.—Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody will give a reading from the Shah-Nameh, at the Sett Merwanjee Framjee Panday Sanitarium, Colaba, on Sunday, at 8-30 p.m. Subject: "Siavush."

LECTURE.—A lecture for English-speaking Indians, especially students, will be given in the Young Men's Christian Association's Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 6 o'clock, this evening, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B. A. Subject: "A lesson from the past."

LECTURE ON ZOROASTRIAN FESTIVALS.—In connection with the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha Shams-ul-Ulma Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, B. A., will deliver a public lecture on "Jashan," or the Zoroastrian festivals, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, this evening, at 5-30.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, will be held, at 5 o'clock, this evening, at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, when the report for the year 1314 A. H. will be read and confirmed, and officers will be elected for the current year.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGAON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August last, was 2,752, the daily average being 89, and new admissions 697,—Parsees 690, Hindus 672, Mahomedans 672, Christians 718. Seventy-one children were vaccinated during the month.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Rustomji Muncherji Mobedji, in Gujerati, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, Hornby Road, Fort, tomorrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "The Holy Zoroaster has prohibited the Parsis from eating flesh." (Part VII.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-salaam, Tanga, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie, Diego Suarez, Mayotte, Majunga, and Nasibe, per extra s. s. Nowshera, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day (Saturday).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this afternoon, between the Rovers and the Regimental team of the Middlesex. Kick off at 5-15, sharp. The following team will represent the Rovers:—S. Stevenson, C. M. Ross, G. Walton, W. J. Smardon, J. Sheepshanks, V. Bromley, W. J. Church, L. S. Hudson, R. Reid, and W. Scrafton.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—About noon, on Thursday last, forty men employed in the carding department of the Soonderdas Mill, at Gilder Street, went out on strike, in consequence of the two annas a day batta having been stopped from the 1st instant. One hundred operatives of the mule department in the Ripon Mill also struck work for the same reason.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The following six articled clerks have applied to be admitted to the next Solicitors' examination:—Messrs. Ardesir Dadabhoy Ghandy, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; Dinshah Dadabhoy Master, articled clerk to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne; Jehangir Jamsetjee Vimadalal, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne Gilbert, and Sayani; Jamsetjee Dhunjibhoy Sukhia, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co.; Rustomjee Perozshah Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; and Kaikhosroo B. Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—Deoghatty, a Hindu woman, yesterday, appeared before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charge of assaulting her neighbour, Dalabhoy Shunkerji. Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Sealy defended. It was alleged that in spite of repeated warnings accused woman went to complainant's house, created a row, broke the furniture, and created a disturbance to the annoyance of the complainant and the neighbours. The defence was that she went there to demand her ornaments now in the possession of the complainant, and hence he began the quarrel. The parties having come to some settlement, the charge was withdrawn, accused undertaking not to molest complainant by going to his house on any pretext.

MEETING OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—A meeting of Justices of the Peace was held, last evening, at the Corporation Hall, to elect a Municipal Councillor in the room of Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., who has retired from this country. On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Koor, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., was called to the chair. On the motion of Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Koor, seconded by Mr. Bejonjee N. Kapadia, it was resolved that the voting be commenced with, that it should close at 6 p. m., and that no voting paper be received after that hour at which hour the hall should be cleared. On the proposition of Mr. Balkrishna V. Kirtiker, seconded by Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur, Messrs. H. W. Barrow, R. P. Brunton, J. Leask, and Anandrao V. Shete, were appointed the scrutineers of the votes. A vote of thanks to the chairman was passed on the motion of Mr Balkrishna V. Kirtiker, and the proceedings terminated. The result of the voting will be declared to-day.

TRANSFER OF A FATHER SUPERIOR.—Yesterday morning, writes a correspondent, the Rev. Fr. G. Waldman, S. J., Superior of St. Peter's Church, Bandora, delivered over charge to his successor, the Rev. Fr. Althoff. When the Rev. Fr. Waldman came as a superior to this church, all the parishioners took him to be a very strict Father. But he proved himself to be very kind and loving to the parishioners, both rich and poor. The news of his sudden transfer has cast a gloom over his parishioners, as the majority of them were unaware it was to take place. During the plague visitation, and when the villages were denuded of its villagers, the Rev. Superior did yeoman service to his parishioners, and exhorted the Rev. Fathers under his supervision to do their work courageously. The Rev. Fr. Waldman frequently visited the Khari Plague Hospital, to attend on the plague-stricken, and thus won the confidence of his parishioners and others in the institution. Any request that was laid before him by his parishioners was promptly responded to, and he evinced a most sincere and genuine regard for them. The sudden transfer of the Rev. Father has cast a gloom over his humble and loyal parishioners.—On Sunday, his Grace the Rev. Dr. Dalhoff, S.J., will administer first communion to the children of both the schools.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—A story of the heroism of a native female has reached this place. In a village, called Palliad, some one broke into the house of a patel to steal his cattle. The patel's wife, who happened to be awake, hearing an unusual noise, got up, and seeing the thief taking away the cattle, got hold of him, alarming the house. The thief made desperate efforts to get away, but finding the woman too strong for him, hacked away at her with a sword. The woman, however, maintained her hold till the husband came up, and secured the thief. The woman fainted away immediately after. She was taken to the Wadhwan Hospital.—Members of the Golden Gang would seem to have made their appearance here. On Wednesday, at about 8 a.m. three or four men visited a jeweller's shop in Harris Road. They were dressed as rich Marwadis. They had abundance of jewellery on their persons, and were seated in a carriage and pair. They asked to see some pearls, and while the jeweller was showing them the different kinds he had for sale, one of these people managed to slip a package into his pocket, unknown to the jeweller, who did not miss them till some time after. The men did not make any purchase whatever, as they said they did not find the sort they wanted. The police was informed of this, and inquiries have been set on foot, but the swindlers have not yet been found.

BENE-ISRAEL PROVIDENT FUND.—The tenth annual meeting of the Bene-Israel SwajanKulyanechhu Sabha, or the Mutual Provident Fund, was held in the hall of the honorary secretary, Mr. Samson Samuel, in house No. 13, Koliwada, at 7-30 p.m. on 29th the ult., when the directors, members, and visitors were present. Mr. B. Samson was voted to the chair. The chairman, after reading David's Psalm 91, asked the secretary to read the report. The secretary delivered a short and touching speech. He showed great interest and enthusiasm for the society. He warmly requested the members to help the society with heart and soul. He asked Mr. Isaac Shalome to read the report on his behalf. The report showed that there was an increase of members. The present balance in the treasurer's hand is Rs. 777-8-7. The account was audited by Messrs. Samuel Solomon and Samson Ezyekiel. Two free funerals were made by the society, and four nominees of the deceased members were paid their dues according to the rules of the society. The chairman asked the members present there to pass their opinion on the subject matter if they wished. Messrs. S. S. Mazagaokar, H. Solomon, E. Daniel and Simon Solomon made appropriate speeches. The chairman delivered his usual interesting speech, and requested the meeting to give their mites towards the Free Funeral Fund. A sum of about Rs. 31 was collected on the spot. Messrs. B. Abraham and S. Benjamin thanked the chairman, and the report was adopted. Thus the proceedings were terminated.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—Mr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Rustomjee Wadia Dispensary, received charge of the office of the Civil Surgeon, Thana, from Dr. Hudson. Surgeon-Captain C. T. Hudson, belonging to the 2nd Regiment, Bo. N. I., Acting Civil Surgeon, Thana, has been detailed for duty with one of the Native Field Hospitals despatched to Rawal Pindi.—The following gentlemen among others, are likely to be the candidates in the four divisions (or wards) of the town at the Ratepayers' elections which take place in January next for the new Municipal Board of Thana which comes into existence on the 1st April, 1898:—Utalsar Ward—Messrs. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia, Ramchandar Ganesh Phatak, and Parmanand Ramkrishna Telee. Tembi Ward—Messrs. Merwanjee Nowrojee Antia, Cowasjee Byramjee Dewacha, and Vinayek Ramchandar Gokhale. Mahaghiri Ward—Messrs. Narayen Mahadeo Nadkarni and Motilal Hargowandas Banker. Channi Ward—Messrs. Tribhowandas Jamnadas Vani and Krishna Bappoo Nakhwa.—The commencement of the Ganpatee festival at this station was very quiet this year. There were no mandaps here as on former occasions, nor were the Ganpatee processions about the native town. The Ganpatees belonging to Rao Bahadur Dajee Govind Gupte and Rao Bahadur Ramchandar Trimbak Acharya, were conveyed to the Kalwa Bridge yesterday, and put into the sea.—Special sanitary inspectors have been appointed by the Thana Municipality, and all precautionary measures have been taken to stop the spread of cholera. No cholera cases occured at Thana during the current week.

FATAL RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Tookaram Moraree, aged twenty-eight years, a crane-driver, employed in the service of the Bombay Port Trust, and residing at Coolie Street. On the morning of the 23rd ultimo, Mr. James Rotcheil, hydraulic foreman, at the Victoria Dock, ordered the serang to have the electric wire hands on the flagstaff painted. The serang, in his turn, ordered the deceased to fetch the boatswain's chair, the rope, and the paint from the hydraulic engine-room, and to have the work done as ordered by the foreman. The deceased, instead of using the proper rope, which was in the engine-house, to haul up the boatswain's chair, utilised the gantling rope, which was always on the flagstaff for hanking cup large-sized ropes. This negligence on the part of the deceased resulted in the accident, which cost his life; for while he was seated in the boatswain's chair and was lowered to about the centre of the flag-staff, where he was to begin to paint, the rope broke and he fell down from a height of about thirty-five feet. He did not lose his consciousness, but was unable to stand on his legs. He was taken into the electric engine-house, where he was placed in a dooly, and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital, his spine was found to have been fractured. He was detained under treatment, but grew worse, and died on Thursday. The rope which the deceased had used in hauling himself up in the boatswain's chair was an old and rotten one, and it was stated that deceased had no business to use it. He ought to have brought the rope from the hydraulic engine-house, which he neglected to do, and hence the accident. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

ATTEMPTED POISONING BY A WIFE.—On Thursday morning, information was received by the police from the authorities of the J. J. Hospital that one Peera Jeeva, a hack conveyance driver, residing at Cooper Street, had been brought to the hospital on the previous night by two hack conveyance drivers, from a stable at Bhindy Bazaar Road, where he had been found lying unconscious in a hack victoria in the stable, and that on examination at the hospital the man was found suffering from dhatura poisoning. On recovering his consciousness on the following morning, complainant made a statement which led to the arrest of his wife Jeevu. She then made a statement incriminating two other persons, named Tejoo Noona and Ebrahim Valli, who are also hack conveyance drivers. They were taken into custody, and on being confronted with the complainant's wife, the latter stated that it was at the instance of these two men that she had mixed dhatura in her husband's mid day meal on the day in question. From the police inquiries it was further ascertained that complainant was married only about three months ago, and during that period the couple had been living together very unhappily, and that some five days previous to the occurrence the husband had removed all the ornaments from her person. This latter circumstance seemed to have increased the ill-feeling between the complainant and his wife. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 made further statements, and pointed out to the police the shop from which they had purchased the dhatura and also an eating house, where they had pulverized the drug in an iron mortar, which they obtained from the owner of the said eating-house. The complainant has quite recovered, as he had taken very little of the food on detecting the peculiar taste of it. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the three accused were charged by Superintendent Grennan before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing hurt to complainant by means of a poisonous substance. The case was remanded, pending the report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, to whom the alleged mixed food has been forwarded for analytical examination.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A (Middle and Lower Colaba)	0	1	4
B (Mandvie and Dongri)	5	1	28
C (Khara Talao)	1	0	19
D (Khetwadi)	1	0	6
E (Mazagon)	0	0	29
F (Parel)	0	0	12
G (Mahim)	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	7	4	114
Total to date	12,812	10,799	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	5
Deaths	4

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The district medical officer, in charge of No. 1 District, inspected on Thursday 96 houses in Hamal, Thomas, and Pestonji Streets, Lower Colaba and 71 rooms in Upper Colaba, and a fatal case of plague was found in Thomas Street, the case being imported from Dhobie Talao. The necessary steps were taken. Two cases of bubonic plague were removed to the Grant Road Hospital, one from Samuel Street, and the other from Nowroji Hill, 1st Road.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

Fifty-nine persons were admitted into the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camps on Thursday, 21 were discharged, and one was transferred to the Grant Road Hospital, leaving 201 persons under observation.

VISITATION BY JUSTICES.

Mr. P. F. Bhundara visited ten houses on the Bapty Road, yesterday morning, and found one suspicious case, which has been kept under observation. Mr. Samuel Esaji inspected ten chawls, at Haines Road, Agripada, and Arthur Road, but discovered no case. Mr. E. G. Davar examined six houses on Foras Road, but found no case.

A search party, consisting of Dr. A. P. Dantes and Special Constables Messrs. G. Moses and M. J. Chandana visited Nowroji Hill, and discovered a patient, named Luximon Rama, suffering from plague, having a bubo in his left groin. He was removed to Grant Road Hospital. In one house no less than three fatal cases were found yesterday.

PLAGUE AND FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Plague Committee have acknowledged with thanks the following further subscriptions made towards the Plague and Famine Relief Fund:—A Parsee Physician, Rs. 15; Bai Soobai, widow of the late Mr. Fazulbhoy Habibhoy, Rs. 10.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that there were no attacks from plague there on Thursday. The total mortality during the day was fourteen, out of which seven deaths were recorded in the hospitals and seven outside the city. The number of patients under treatment in the hospitals was 60.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Owing to the recrudescence of plague in some places in the Bombay Presidency, his Excellency the Governor of Damaun has issued an order to the chief of the police directing him to invite several patels of the different streets to a meeting, to impress upon them the necessity of taking every possible precaution to prevent plague-stricken persons from British villages being admitted into Damaun. The chief is told to remind the patels that their connivance in the admission of affected persons from Bulsar and Karachi in March last had brought a most lamentable calamity on the city. In addition to the few classes who are permitted to cross the river, the Governor has also permitted Parbhus, Marathas, and Rajputs.

FRAUD IN INDORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Native bazaar of Indore seems to have been flooded with injurious imitations of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, J. T. Morton's castor oil, cologne water, bird's-eyes tobacco, and innumerable other well-known useful medicines and stuffs. I therefore, draw the attention of genuine manufacturers to this fact through your columns, and to assure them that in the interest of public health and healthy trade the Indore Durbar will render every assistance to the firms concerned in prosecuting the importers of the injurious imitations.—Yours, &c.,

AUTHORITY.

A REMARKABLE case of a vessel and crew being struck by lightning is reported by the last arriving American mail steamer at Liverpool. It seems that the schooner Manhattan was lying off Tottenville, S.I., on the 25th July, when a sudden storm broke over the place. The captain was ashore, and the vessel was at anchor. The lightning was observed from the shore to play on the vessel in a remarkable manner. The people on shore, when the storm was over, waited to see whether the crew on board made their appearance, but they saw no signs of life on board. A boat then put off from the shore, and when the occupants boarded the Manhattan they found four sailors on board, but they were all in their bunks and quite paralysed. In about an hour they recovered consciousness, and then none of them appeared to have sustained any hurt. The men, it seems, had gone into the forecastle for shelter from the storm, and while there were struck by the electric current and rendered insensible. The ship also, strange to say, escaped without damage.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FAMINE.

As the greater portion of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has now been expended, the Central Committee have made arrangements for having the accounts and statistics kept by the District Committees, and the Local Committees subordinate to them examined by a special officer selected in every province by the Local Government. The Government of India have agreed to meet the expense of these officers and their establishment, and each will be allowed an honorarium of Rs. 100 per mensem by the Central Committee. The officers will be subordinate to the Provincial Committees and their reports will be forwarded to the Central Committee. The object of the arrangement is to enable the Central Committee to satisfy the subscribers to the Famine Fund that the money has been expended in accordance with the prescribed objects of the fund, that accounts of expenditure have been properly kept, that efficient check on the expenditure has been exercised, and that the returns of persons relieved are as accurate as the varying character of the relief afforded admits of. Several officers have already been appointed, and it is expected that all will be at work in a short time. The experience gained on previous occasions shows this check to be as necessary as it is business-like. The Central Committee records already certain abundant evidence of the great care and labour which, in every part of India from which they have received reports, have been bestowed upon the proper selection of participators in the Charitable Relief Fund of 1897, but their insistence from an early period upon method in the keeping of accounts, the measure now taken to test the accounts themselves, will certainly commend themselves to the subscribers and to the public.

The total amount received by the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund direct from the Dominion of Canada, is Rs. 5,70,023. This, however, does not represent the whole amount collected in Canada for the benefit of the famine-stricken people in India, as in one or two instances considerable sums were forwarded through the Mansion House Fund, and, in addition to this contributions were forwarded, via England to Methodist Missionaries in India, whilst Presbyterian Missionaries received remittances direct from Canada.

A complete list of subscriptions to the Canadian National Fund, for the relief of the distressed in India, has been received by the Central Committee and, it is very evident from the large number of subscribers' names that the people of Canada were anxious to do whatever lay in their power to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow-subjects in India. The donations range from very small sums up to dlrs. 6,000 generously contributed by the Provincial Government of Ontario. In some cases, not only were contributions in money subscribed, but a considerable number of gifts in kind were also received. For example, in Prince Edward Island the inhabitants sympathetically contributed gifts of wheat, Queen's County giving 1171¼ bushels, Prince County 1232¾ bushels and King's County 605¼ bushels. The wheat was afterwards sold on the spot, and realized dols. 1711·96.

The Canadian Press rendered invaluable assistance in the collection of subscriptions. First and foremost should be mentioned "The Montreal Daily Star," which realized through the medium of its columns no less than dlrs 55,000. This, we think, might be considered a phenomenal success, and thanks are due to the proprietors of the paper for their generosity in sacrificing so much of their valuable space for a considerable time, for the benefit of the distressed people in India. Other Canadian newspapers also gave very valuable assistance in the collection of subscriptions. The names of "The Montreal Daily Witness," "The Toronto Mail and Empire," "The Globe," "Toronto," and the "Christian Guardian" may be mentioned.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, in an introductory letter addressed to the India Famine Fund in Canada, after referring to a letter received by him from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and to the telegrams conveying the thanks of the Central Committee, forwarded by Sir Francis Maclean as Chairman, remarks:—"There is thus good ground for the satisfactory reflection that this effort has not only directly contributed towards a much-needed work of benevolence, but has also directly tended to the fostering of kindly sentiments and harmonious cooperation between countries sharing the common heritage—the British name and power."

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

During the week ending the 28th ultimo the rainfall was good or moderate in twelve talukas of Khandesh, eleven of Nasik, six of Bijapur, four of Sholapur, two of Ahmednagar and the affected talukas of Dharwar. In the rest of the affected area, the rainfall was below half an inch, there being none in two talukas of Satara, two Khandesh, one of Ahmednagar, one of Poona and one affected taluka of Belgaum. The rainfall has proved beneficial in the Bijapur District and the affected talukas of Dharwar and in some parts of the Sholapur District where it has revived the crops not already withered and has enabled rabi sowings to be commenced in a few places. More rain is however urgently wanted to save the kharif crops in the greater part of the Sholapur District, in all but four talukas of Ahmednagar, in the eastern talukas of Poona, the affected talukas of Belgaum and the Mundargi Petha of Dharwar. More rain would also be useful for that purpose in four talukas of Satara and two of Nasik, and general rabi sowings depend on further falls. The prices of food-grains have risen in Sholapur, Poona, Nasik and Satara, have fallen in Khandesh, Dharwar and Bijapur, and are almost stationary in Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

The inclusion in the famine programme of the Ahmednagar District of the work of metal-collecting for the road from Islampur to Vambori Station has been authorized. As distress is reported to prevail among the forest tribes and labouring classes in the Pen and Mahad talukas of the Kolaba District, a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of that district to enable him to carry out such relief measures as may be necessary. It has been reported to Government that there has recently been a large influx into Bombay of reduced and impoverished people, and the Collectors of affected districts have been directed to do all in their power to dissuade indigent people from proceeding to Bombay, making it as widely known as possible that relief cannot be got in that city on more favourable terms than in the districts. It seems, however, that many of the people in distress are persons ordinarily resident in Bombay who had fled on account of the plague and have now returned with relations and friends, and it is probable that all of them are of the classes who are attracted to Bombay in all years either by the expectation of high wages or hope of profuse charity. The advisability of opening test works for the employment of these people has therefore been suggested to the Bombay Municipality. If, however, it is found on the opening of the test works that there are considerable numbers of people from the affected districts whom it is desirable to send back to relief works in the districts, Government have undertaken to bear the cost of drafting them to these works, including passage money or railway fares where it is necessary to send them by steamer or rail, and of their subsistence until they are re-employed. It has also been directed that if it is hereafter found that the influx of indigent people is too great to be provided for in the manner above described, a relief work or works should be opened for them in the Thana District. The physical condition of the relief workers and dependants is reported by the officers of the Sanitary Department to be on the whole satisfactory. Scorbutic symptoms have however, been noticed in some cases amongst the people on certain relief works in the Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts, and orders have been given to keep the persons who exhibit such symptoms under observation and give them special treatment whenever necessary. The Collectors have also been requested to take such measures as they may find practicable to have a supply of green vegetables available at the works, and it has been directed that lime-juice should be dispensed at the hospitals to such as are scorbutic or show a scorbutic tendency. As some suckling infants have also been found to be in a reduced condition, it has been directed that the mothers of children under nine months of age should be relieved from work and fed on A Class rations wherever there are kitchens on the works until the infants improve in condition, and that the latter should also, if necessary, be placed under special treatment in hospitals. Cholera still prevails in a few relief camps.

The daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses has risen from 65,390 in the preceding week to 72,634 in the week under report. The numbers have increased in all the districts except Nasik.

IS it possible, asks a contemporary, that Baron Pollock's name will go down to posterity in connection with muffins? The learned judge heard a case which turned on a silver teapot, said to be an heirloom, bequeathed by the plaintiff's grandfather, who made the condition that it should remain in the family as long as any one of his descendants was called William. William was the plaintiff, and he claimed the teapot which had been sold by the defendant to a lady who, though a member of the family, was obviously unable to bear the magic name. When a settlement was arrived at, Baron Pollock suggested that William and his relatives should take tea and muffins together once a year to prevent any more bickerings over the heirloom. After this, William ought to make a will strictly entailing the annual muffins on condition that they shall be called "Pollock's." Who knows that, a century or two hence, the merry muffin-man as he rings his bell, will not advertise his dainties to the neighbours by shouting the Baron's name? The Bench is evidently single-minded as to the pacific influence of tea. Sir John Bridge, addressing a number of quarrelsome ladies from Clare-market at Bow-street, not only recommended "a good strong cup of tea" as a peacemaker, but contributed half-a-crown towards the expense. The ladies, who had summoned one another for assault, left the court in great contentment, with blessings on the benevolent magistrate. Some desperate cynic is sure to suggest that the half-crown will not be spent on the cup that cheers without inebriating. We are willing to believe that Clare Market will be an elysium as long as that half-crown lasts. But will Sir John renew his subscription? And will Baron Pollock establish an endowment for the provision of muffins? These questions concern the administration of justice so closely that we expect to hear of a conference of judges and magistrates to consider the cost of maintaining the peace on these terms.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE REV. R. SCOTT ON LITERARY STYLE.

A COURSE of nine lectures on English Philology by the Rev. R. Scott was brought to a close on Thursday afternoon. The lectures attracted more interest than usual, and dealt with the subject both analytically and historically. Three lectures gave sketches of the development of the English Language and Literature in what are known as the old, the middle, and the modern periods respectively. Two were devoted to classical (and derived) elements and influences. One lecture was on the relation of the Teutonic languages to the parent Aryan; another on Anglo-Saxon, and another on the changes undergone in the transition from the earliest to the modern form of English. The influence of Scandinavian and the Germanic and Celtic languages was also indicated. The closing lecture was a summary of results regarding the formation, modification, and uses of words. It concluded with the following remarks on literary style:—

There may be said to be three kinds of speech (spoken or written); the simple conversational, the highly wrought oratorical, and the polished literary. Ideally these, notwithstanding their differences or varieties, should tend to one pattern. The aims of perfection are substantially the same in all. But the first is necessarily limited; and it is mainly in the last, in the intricacies and evolutions of complex and elaborate structure, that we may expect to find highly artistic and musical expression. Conversational English has altered little in the last five hundred years. Literary English in consequence of the study of classical models was in the sixteenth and following centuries largely transformed. And to this day classical or continental influence tends, both in vocabulary and syntax, to widen the divergence of written from spoken language. But every age has characteristics or ideals of its own—Livy, Bacon, Browne, Taylor, Dryden, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Macaulay, Ruskin. Each of these successive masters is a glass of fashion, or image of his time; and though each learned from his predecessor no two are approximately alike. And the onward movement is not pure progress. It is a case of gain and loss; for the vigour of the national mind is not always maintained even while knowledge grows and instruments are being more finely adapted to their ends. In literary prose the cardinal distinction is between "loose" and "periodic" structure. In the former which is the natural method of speech, and therefore the form chiefly used in conversation, clauses are appended to each other with as much precision and elegance as is possible. In the period or rounded sentence the natural order of the clauses is abandoned in the endeavour to secure the artistic unity of the whole. The first law of the period is that not till the end of the sentence has a complete or definite statement been made. Thus subordinating clauses are made to precede the principal, and connecting links are so arranged that the plan or full form of the sentence is readily apprehended. Classical writers having the advantage of case endings which distinguished subject and object, whatever were their positions, were able to secure their end by making the predicate the last word.

Such construction, notwithstanding its artificiality and loss of ease, has many advantages. It checks desultory and slipshod utterance, it brings leading thoughts into due prominence and makes the sentence an organised and regulated whole. It favours compression of clauses and the strength which compression brings. Its carefully constructed unity gives us in style the sense of form: imparts to language dignity and fulness, and affords scope for variety of rhythm of cadence and other musical effect. But elaborate periods should be occasional, not habitual; reserved for special passages of weighty thought or resounding peroration. The ordinary sentence should read like a polished utterance of brilliant talk. Other arts of style are such as are seen in antithetical statements, balanced clauses, parallel sentences, lengthened climaxes, and the various epigrammatical and figurative devices, the study of all which belongs to the province of Rhetoric.

What is the primary aim in all composition? It is that the language so represents the thought of the writer that that thought is at once communicated to the mind of the reader. Speech is an outward expression of mental activity, and it is the medium of communication between mind and mind or the revelation of spirit to spirit. Hence the first quality or virtue is clearness, lucidity, perspicuity. As a perfect mirror reflects the face that is before it, or as a pure and tranquil lake bears in its waters the image of an overhanging cliff, so the style of a book should without disturbance or distraction mirror the ideas of its author and should bear in the folds and compass of its sentences a perfect representation of the thoughts he has laboured to express. Clearness is the prime excellence involving as co-virtues perfect purity of word and phrase, and an ordered simplicity of structure and arrangement as well as the avoidance of all ambiguity of terms or syntax. Secondly, speech should be effective for its particular end. There are historians, novelists, pamphleteers, essayists, philosophers. Accordingly there are kinds of composition—narrative and descriptive, didactic and amusing, expository, and persuasive. Narrative writing should be vivid, animated, and full of interest, so as to bear the reader along as on a stream of action. Description of events should be graphic, of landscape or scenery should be picturesque so as to convey to the inner eye of the reader a picture or image of the objects represented. Expository writing should be lucid, luminous and at the same time impressive. Facts and arguments should be marshalled so as to command their fullest power. Still more should oratory be impressive, for it should not only take possession of the minds, it should also rouse to memorable experience the higher emotions of the audience. But further, while literature should obey the requirements of perspicuity and effectiveness, it should also respond to the demands of grace, elegance, and beauty. Style can claim its share in the sphere of Art. It is the quality of art that gives to words the permanence of their interest and value. The literary art of early ages consisted chiefly in the adaptation of words to music. Pedestrian prose was unknown; all composition had to be sung or chanted. Poetry in the forms suited to civilisation and refinement is still the perfect form of words. But ages of culture have discovered that prose too may be written so as to be no less artistic, no less charged with subtle effects of form and music. Prose style is therefore not mere accidental utterance, but a thing of arduous artistic attainment. In prose, as in verse, thought and emotion blend. The expression of the higher emotions, and especially of the emotion of the beautiful, is what we call art. And it is possible to invest language with every variety of beauty and grace. The author who can duly wed substance and form may put into his words sublimity of conception, tenderness of feeling, glow of indignation, delicacy of humour, brilliancy of wit; may so infuse these qualities into the expression and body of his thoughts that the reader cannot but receive them into his heart or be conscious of an awakened responsive experience. The aim in style therefore is perfect harmony or correspondence between expression and thought so that the utterance may be an exact or perfect embodiment of the ideas in the writer's mind. Style is not merely a form of words, a garment of thoughts; it is no less than the thoughts, an emanation of the thinker's soul. Through style soul understands and holds communion with soul. Thus in the study of a master-piece we may be rapt into the presence of Plato or Livy, and our hearts may vibrate to the emotions which they felt as they gazed on the same star-bespangled sky and the same multitudinously peopled earth, or as they speculated, felt and reasoned on the great problems of being, on the mystery and meaning of existence.

One point more. Language is an imitation of natural sounds. In some cases at least it is so; and probably in all rudimentary speech language bore some relation in respect of sound to the action produced or to the mental state revealed. The harmony of sound and sense was the alpha of humble speech; it is the omega of artistic utterance. In the conventionalities of word and phrase the principle is usually forgotten. Few writers have the freedom and versatility and power that can thus adapt their sentences. Nevertheless the aim should be steadily in view. Speech should be smooth or rugged, soft or arduous, gentle or loud or lofty, according to the requirements of the thought. Styles are various; bare or luxuriant, rapid or weighted, or sparkling according to the characteristics of the writers. But a great writer should be able to command all styles and to make the forms of the utterances as various as the motions of his heart or the changes of his theme. And again, profound thought should awaken and command the musical instincts with which our spirits are endowed. Music and eloquence are akin; they appeal to the same primal conditions of the soul. Speech that was deemed great was originally song; and all memorable speech must ever be musical. In the harmonies of rhythm and roll and cadence we should find the musical echo of waves of thought and feeling. Nor anywhere else will you find an instrument of fuller compass, of richer variety, or of finer tones than what we possess, fashioned by the genius of Chaucer and Spenser, of Shakespere and Milton, of Dryden and Tennyson, in our glorious English language.

THE CHARGE OF ILLEGALLY RESTRAINING A SOLICITOR.

THE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

MR. P. H. DASTUR, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Mahadeo Mullari and eight others stood charged with wrongfully restraining Mr. R. Gilbert and others, and also with assaulting them, under circumstances already mentioned in these columns. Mr. Bland, solicitor, who defended the accused, applied for an adjournment on the ground that some of his witnesses were away. The application not being granted, a written statement, on behalf of the defence, was presented to the court in which the accused stated that they were all servants of one Dakoo. On the day in question, that was at 2-30 p.m., on the 31st ultimo, Mr. Gilbert's boat came up near the nets. As was usually the case with native kalasees when they carry a Saheb, the men in the boat purposely ran it into the nets, damaging the same. They wanted to keep the boat to be shown to their employer. When Mr. Gilbert tried to release the boat, they asked him not to do it. When they knew who he was they expressed their regret at what was done. Mr. Gilbert denied the fact of the accused expressing any regret or offering apology. Evidence for the defence was then called in to deny the allegations made in the complaint. The witnesses having been cross-examined by Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Bland, for the defence, contended that the charge preferred against the accused, namely, of wrongfully restraining Mr. Gilbert could not be sustained on the evidence before the Court. Mr. Gilbert felt disgusted with the desultory argument with the fishermen, which could not bring about any result, and he hailed a boat passing them. When the boat came near he jumped into it and sailed away without being disturbed by the accused. Mr. Gilbert was surprised to find that the men attempted to justify their rash conduct. In the interest of good citizenship he had made this complaint with a view that others might not in future be treated so badly by the savages as he was. The magistrate convicted the accused of wrongful restraint, and fined the first accused Rs. 50, and the others were sentenced to a day's imprisonment. Second accused was sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of assault, while for the same offence first, third and fourth accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

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ALLEGED MURDER BY WITCHCRAFT AND EXTORTION BY THE POLICE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in a case in which Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Tookaram Bakooji, a policeman, employed in the Bombay Police Force, and Luximon Vithoo, on a charge of wrongfully confining Raghoo Bhicaji, a muccadum in a sodawater factory, residing at Homji Hall Estate, Mazagon, and attempting to extort money from him, on Monday evening last. After the arrest of the first accused, the second offender absconded and is still at large. Mr. Sealy defended the accused.

The magistrate, in delivering judgment, said: In this case the accused, Tookaram Bhagooji, is charged with wrongfully confining one Bhagoo Bhicaji and attempting to extort money from him on the 28th June last. The story of the complainant Ragoo is that he had been to Cooria with two or three others on the 27th June, and had seen one man killed there by magic or witchcraft and brought to life again. That on the next day, at 7 p.m., while going home from his factory he was arrested on the road by two persons, one of whom is the accused, who is a police sepoy. That these two persons charged him with having committed a murder at Cooria, and threatened to take him into custody, if he (complainant) did not pay them Rs. 150. They assaulted him on the road with blows and kicks, and took him as far as the Homji Hall Estate, Mazagon, where he resided. That second accused left him and the present accused stood at the gate, and allowed him (complainant) to go inside and get the money or ornaments to raise the money. The complainant went to his room and began to cry. Neighbours came up, amongst whom was a police havaldar, named Vithoo Ramji. This havaldar and two others went to the gate and brought the accused to the complainant's room, when he was identified by complainant, and was then taken into custody. The other person, who was supposed to be with the accused, is not arrested yet. The case went up to Constable Porret the same night, and he took down the statements of the several witnesses. The accused was searched the next morning and three small pieces of paper were found in his coat pocket, one of which is alleged to have been identified by the complainant. Now, in this case, I hold that the evidence of wrongful confinement is absolutely meagre and unreliable. The complainant, after he was arrested, was marched off by two men, who assaulted him on the road with kicks and blows, and the distance travelled was more than a quarter of a mile, and yet there is not one witness forthcoming to corroborate complainant in this particular. The party must have passed by at least one police post, if the complainant's story is true; and yet there was no complaint made to any policeman on the road by the complainant, although he was so badly treated. Furthermore, against this negative evidence, I have the positive evidence of the Marwaree, Nowla Jugga, who states that the complainant and two persons (one of whom was the accused) were seen by him going along the road, gaily conversing as if they were friends and he saw nothing unusual about them at the time. Now, this Nowla Jugga is a great friend of the complainant, and if I believe his statement, because he has no reason to tell an untruth against his friend, I must hold that the complainant's story about the assault and the zoolum practised upon him is utterly false. For these reasons, I hold that the charge of wrongful confinement is false, unfounded, and unproved. I now proceed to consider the other charges, viz. attempt to extort money from the complainant. In this matter I have before me a quantity of evidence, but I have to consider more the quality of it than the quantity. In order to come to a correct conclusion as to whether the accused used any threats towards the complainant and demanded the sum of Rs. 150 from him, I have solely to rely upon the bare word of the complainant, because there is no corroboration of that part of the case from any other witnesses. So that the foundation and groundwork of this charge rest entirely upon the word of the complainant. The question, therefore, is whether he should be believed or not. I am of opinion that the complainant is utterly unworthy of belief for many reasons. His story in itself is improbable and strange. He has made several contradictory statements, first before Constable Porret, then in his sworn information, and then in his cross-examination. His conduct after he was supposed to have been arrested is perfectly unnatural and unaccountable. Add to all this the fact that he admits having given a certain man the sum of Rs. 40 for purchase of certain medicines, whereby that certain individual was to take the life of a rich Bania and earn a reward of Rs. 10,000, out of which complainant was to receive a share. Now, if complainant on his own showing is a man of such moral turpitude that he left no hesitation in spending Rs. 40 in an attempt (however futile or imaginary it may be) to take the innocent life of another person what hesitation can he have in swearing away the liberty of an equally innocent man. I therefore look upon his evidence with the greatest doubt and suspicion, and I am not inclined to believe a word of what he says. The evidence relating to the arrest of the accused under suspicious circumstances, and the finding of a dirty piece of paper in his coat pocket the next morning after his arrest, loses in my opinion, considerable value after the complainant's evidence is disbelieved. When the groundwork of the charge falls the superstructure must also fall. I am inclined to think that there is some exaggeration in the evidence of the havaldar and Succaram Sabaji in the manner of the accused's arrest. It was reported to the havaldar, as alleged in this case, that the accused was standing at the gate and had sent the complainant in to fetch the money or the ornaments. I cannot conceive a more foolish act on the part of the havaldar than to have gone to the gate-way and arrested the accused at once, and brought him to the complainant's room to be identified. Considering the fact that the havaldar is an old officer in the Criminal Investigation Department, one would think that he would have taken the easiest step of catching the accused red-handed by sending out complainant with some money or ornaments and he himself and others would have conveniently concealed themselves at a little distance and after the money or ornaments had been given to the accused he would have been arrested with the property in his possession. But such an easy thing as this, which any ordinary policeman would have done, seems to have quite escaped this shrewd havaldar. I have therefore some very natural doubts about this part of the case. I am also surprised to learn from the evidence that the accused was searched the next morning, after nearly ten or twelve hours. There was nothing unusual in his putting on the coat of witness Sitaram Gopal; so the witness himself admits. Consequently one cannot know how these three dirty pieces of paper came into that pocket. They may have been there without the accused knowing anything about them. The identification of one of them by the complainant, the next morning, appears to me very doubtful. He never mentioned anything about this chit to the havaldar. He knows nothing particular about this chit to be able to identify it, and what is more, he does not know how to read or write. How on earth he identified a small piece of dirty paper on which a few alphabets in pencil are written, and which paper he had hardly time enough to see properly on the road, is, to my mind, quite inexplicable, and I attach no importance at all to this testimony. For all these reasons, I come to the conclusion that the evidence in support of the charge of attempting to extort money is unreliable, and weak, and insufficient, and therefore the second charge also cannot be sustained. Under these circumstances I have no other alternative but to discharge the accused.

HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

No. XVI.

ABU LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

IN 1855 Sir Henry M. Lawrence, Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana, submitted proposals for establishing a small school for soldiers' children on Mount Abu, to his Excellency Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay Army, on the lines of the one Sir Henry had successfully established at Kussowli on the Punjab, and known as the "Lawrence Asylum." It was stated that from Ahmedabad, Deesa, Nemuch, Nassirabad, and Mhow, about sixty or more children might be mustered. The climate of Abu is considered one of the finest in India, where children would thrive as in England. It is a convalescent depot for British soldiers of the Northern Division of the Army. Sir Henry himself promised a donation of Rs. 5,000 for buildings, and Rs. 2,000 annually for current expenses as long as he was in India, and offered to get as much more from other quarters. If the Government helped with a donation of Rs. 5,000 for buildings and Rs. 500 a month for current expenses, which were calculated at Rs. 10,000 a year for sixty children, Sir Henry almost guaranteed to find the balance himself. The proposal was warmly approved of by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who promised every aid in his power by public influence and private support. The proposal was referred to the Directors of the Bombay Education Society, who promptly signified their readiness to accept without reserve the most benevolent and munificent proposals on certain conditions; and negociations were opened with that object. The Society thought that it would be advantageous to transfer young and sickly children from Bombay to Abu with great advantage, while elderly children from Abu might with equal advantage be brought to Bombay to finish their education, and placed out to work in the city. Sir Henry Lawrence sought the protection and assistance of the Society to afford and ensure stability to his project, and the Society, relying on the assurances and the promised assistance of Sir Henry and those locally interested, were on their part ready to receive under their control the Abu School as an experiment until the healthiness of the locality was established beyond doubt by actual experiment. Sir Henry was, however, fully convinced of the healthiness of the locality, and proceeded to collect funds and started the buildings. In the meantime, the correspondence proceeded, which resulted in the Society submitting definite proposals to Sir Henry. The proposals were that the Society could only help in two ways; either to adopt the Abu School as a branch of the Society, or to affiliate it merely. It was pointed out that in the first case, the Society would undertake the entire control and provision, however small the local contributions, and Sir Henry may depend upon the permanent and efficient maintenance of the School so far as the Society could guarantee. On the other hand, by affiliation Sir Henry would, in the first instance, receive much money from the Society, but would have eventually to depend upon personal influence and local contributions for the permanent stability of the School. The Society proposed that they would undertake to provide deficiency in the expenditure of the School up to Rs. 500 a month on certain restrictions if the School was adopted as a Branch of the Society, but if affiliation was preferred, a grant of Rs. 5 per month per head (not exceeding 50) was offered, or a sum not exceeding Rs. 250 per month, on certain conditions. These were: (1) That the Committee of the Abu School provide from other sources Rs. 10 for every Rs. 5 contributed by the Society; (2) That the rules and regulations of the Society be adopted unreservedly at Abu, and their fundamental principles acted upon "muta is mutandis"; and (3) That the provision for education and maintenance be not less than that at Byculla, and the instruction, secular and religious, to be of an equal degree to that of the Central Schools, and reports of inspection and examinations in both subjects to be duly furnished to the Society.

Sir Henry Lawrence was offered the choice of the two proposals, and would have preferred the Society to have adopted his School as a branch of the Society, reserving a few nominations to himself as his munificent contributions deserved, but he did not like the restrictions proposed by the Society in that behalf; and he, therefore, with the consent and approval of his local supporters, elected to adopt affiliation. Sir Henry, however, trusted that after an experience of four or five years if the School were in need of more assistance, the affiliation would lead the Society to adopt it as their branch and extend its usefulness. On the promises so agreed the Society paid grants to the Abu School for two years, aggregating nearly Rs. 4,000. In the first year about 30 children were maintained, at the cost of about Rs. 300 per month, of which the Society paid about Rs. 150 per month. The funds of the Schools were, however, flourishing, and, at the end of 1856, showed a balance in hand of over Rs. 10,000. The Bombay Government gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 down towards the buildings, with a promise of another similar donation if the numbers in the School exceed 75 at any time; a subscription of Rs. 200 per month for a resident medical subordinate, and sanctioned supply of medicines from public stores. The services of Sergeant Clifford were lent to the Schools, who is believed to be still in charge of it, but until his arrival several ladies in the station undertook to look after the children. The buildings were intended to accommodate 60 children of both sexes, but at times as many as 80 were received there. In accordance with a recommendation made by their finance committee, the Society withdrew their grants from the Abu School, as the committee, after a very careful scrutiny of their expenses, could suggest no other retrenchments. However, the Society afforded the Abu School great help for many years afterwards in printing their annual reports free of charge, and afterwards at cost price. The School is now managed as a Government institution, the deficiencies in expenditure being made up from public funds. It was at one time understood that Government intended to enlarge it and make it the Military Asylum of the Presidency on the same lines as the other "Lawrence Asylum" in the sister Presidencies, but the wheel of fortune does not seem to have favoured it yet.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE HUSBAND OF FIVE WIVES.

KHATUBAI vs. HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE AHMED PATEL.

HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE AHMED PATEL vs. KHATUBAI.

HIS Lordship delivered judgment in the case. This was a suit and a cross-suit between a Mahomedan husband and wife. The plaintiff, Mr. Hajee Jackeria, is the gentleman who some time ago made over to Government a sum of two lakhs of rupees for the establishment of a Mahomedan Orphanage in Bombay. In the first suit, Khatubai claimed maintenance at Rs. 60 per month form the 24th July 1895 to 18th March 1896 and "iddat" at the same rate for a further period of three months; also the ornaments specified in the list attached to the plaint, or Rs. 6,040, their value; also the ornaments specified in list B, or their value, Rs. 4,000; also the wearing apparel or its value Rs. 1,000; and Rs. 1,114 held by the defendant as trustee for the plaintiff, with interest thereon as well as Rs. 5,000 for dower, &c. In the second suit the plaintiff's claim was that the defendant might be ordered forthwith to give up possession of the third floor, gallery, and loft of his house, and to deliver the key thereof to the plaintiff, for a receiver to take possession of the third floor, &c., and all the articles and things lying in the rooms that are now locked up. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for Mr. Haji Jackeria, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for Khatubai.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in the course of his judgment, said the plaintiff in the first suit was married to the defendant about twenty-seven years ago, and for many years appeared to have lived happily with her husband. He had been married before three times, but his previous wives were dead, and his only surviving child, it was stated, was a son who was grown up at the time of his marriage with the plaintiff. Subsequently this son died though not till after he himself was married. By the plaintiff there were no children; and in 1889, the defendant, apparently with her approval, married a fifth wife named Rahmatbai. Up to the time of this marriage, the plaintiff and defendant lived in the same rooms on the second floor, but when the marriage with Rahmatbai took place, the plaintiff moved up to the third floor, where she lived separately from that time forward till the 24th July 1895, when she finally left the house. During that period she received from her husband an allowance of Rs. 30 a month besides grain and other articles of food, and she had her own servants. From time to time her husband visited her, and if his account be correct he continued on terms of intimacy and affection with her; but she says that he treated her coldly and neglected her, though she did not charge him with any actual ill-treatment. About a month before the final quarrel, he wanted her to leave the house. She thought he wished to get rid of her, and felt that if she went elsewhere, he would never even enquire after her. He says he merely wanted her to move temporarily while the house was being repaired. Whatever his intentions might have been, she refused to facilitate their accomplishment and declined to go. On the 24th July, he came upstairs and asked her for the key of the cupboard in which she kept her ornaments, as he wanted to see them. She refused to give it, and he tried to get it out of her pocket. A scuffle ensued, in which she fell down and received some injuries. Her maid rushed off to call her sister Dadibai, who lived at a short distance off and at once came over, crying out and making a noise. The two sisters spent the day together, and in the evening both left the house after locking the doors of the rooms, Khatubai never returned. She went to live with another sister Jamnabai, in whose rooms she still resides. The day after this occurrence she made a complaint against her husband in the magistrate's court, which after some months, ended on the 29th January 1896, in his discharge with a warning to abstain in future from scuffling with his wife. An application was made to the High Court to direct further enquiry, but was dismissed on the 14th March. On the 18th, the defendant divorced the plaintiff according to Mahomedan law, and the same day his solicitors sent a notice to her solicitors calling for the key of the third storey. No answer being received, a suit was instituted by the husband, the second suit abovementioned. After dealing with the evidence, his lordship rejected the claim for Rs. 5,000 as dower. With respect to the ornaments in the list A., claimed by the plaintiff, his lordship found it was impossible to make any decree for the plaintiff in respect of these ornaments. Coming next to the claim for ornaments and clothes said to have been left behind by Khatubai in her rooms, his lordship said the case might briefly be summed up by saying that there was no evidence either that she took them away or that her husband did so. His lordship said he could not pass a decree against the defendant in respect of these ornaments and clothes, as it was not proved that they came into his possession. The claim as to the Rs. 1,114 was also negatived. Coming to the question for maintenance, his lordship said, the Mahomedan law seemed clear that arrears could not be claimed when the rate has not previously been settled judicially or by agreement. In these circumstances, it was unnecessary for his lordship to consider the nature of the assault committed by the defendant on the 24th July, and it was better perhaps not further to embitter this lamentable quarrel by doing so. The plaintiff, having regard to her position as a Mahomedan wife took, his lordship thought, a most unfortunate course in resorting to the police-court in such a hurry; but his lordship trusted that the defendant would, for his own credit, remember that she had been his wife for 27 years, and that it would be a disgrace to him if he did not make her an adequate monthly allowance, which ought to commence retrospectively from the date of the divorce. He had shown by his action in giving Rs. 200,000 in charity that he could be liberal; and he ought not to forfeit his reputation by treating meanly the woman who had been his wife for such a long period. The quarrels of a few months, however bitter, should not be allowed to obliterate the memory of 27 years of companionship, and, as the defendant himself stated, of affection. His lordship dismissed the claim; but in the circumstances, directed that the parties respectively pay their own costs.

Turning to the suit in which Hajee Jackaria was plaintiff, his lordship said, it was a most unnecessary suit. The plaintiff's claim to the rooms after the divorce was never resisted. As to the paltry contents of the rooms, there was nothing to go upon but the statements of the parties and the probabilities of the case. All the contents of the boxes seemed to belong to the defendant. The plaintiff was allowed to keep possession of some of the articles, but in regard to all other articles, the receiver was directed to hand them over to defendant. Plaintiff's claim was rejected, and he was to pay the defendant's costs of this suit as well as his own.

THE "PRATODA" CASE.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE *Madras Mail* commenting on Mr. Aston's judgment in this case says:—No reasonable man can, if words mean anything at all, argue that the article in question is compatible with such a disposition (as that of the Assessors). Where we disagree with the Sessions Judge is with regard to the sentence, which is much severer, in our opinion than circumstances called for. But the severity or otherwise of criminal sentences is an endless subject for argument. The *Pratoda* case will of course, come up to the Bombay High Court on revision, and we may feel sure that any unnecessary severity will there be set right.

The *Madras Times* writes:—The sentence of transportation for life comes as a serious warning; and if any newspapers in the future, after what has now transpired, choose to publish similar articles, they will do so at the peril of severe punishment. But it is preposterous to suppose that such a sentence as that which has been pronounced—or anything approaching it will be carried out. The communique from the India Office is interesting, inasmuch as it is a reminder that it is the accused themselves who must appeal. The prisoners have been prosecuted by Government, and since Government has won its case objections must naturally come from the convicted men. The sentences, regarded in the light of salutary warnings, subject to trenchant revision, are comprehensible; taken seriously, they would be absurd.

The *Hindu Patriot* thinks the sentence of transportation for life passed upon the Editor of "Pratoda" by the Sessions Judge of Satara who rejected the verdict of "not guilty" returned by the assessors must strike most people as too severe. We suppose the sentence will be appealed against and we, therefore, reserve our comments at the present stage. The Printer has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years and in his case too the sentence appears to have been unduly severe.

MR. HOPKINS, the police magistrate, is doubtless learned in the law, but his ideas about natural history seem a trifle vague. At Lambeth, reproving two viragos for their conduct, he told them that scarcely a day passed without his hearing of a disgraceful fight between women. They "often behave like cats and tigers. Generally they bite: sometimes they use hat pins." This will add a new peril to the jungle. Even the bravest will shrink back appalled at the idea of meeting onslaught of a Bengal tiger charging with hat pin in rest. And even the domestic tabby thus armed might prove rather a terrifying apparition.

RUBINAT. Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salts of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc., and especially, in tropical climates and hot weather, by its cooling and purifying effects.
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SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature [illegible]° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity of Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·562	W	2	93·6	[illegible]	77	...	15·53	+0·75
Sirsa	29·578	NW	0	97·3	79·4	73	...	11·98	+0·19
Delhi	29·619	W	6	91·7	76·9	75	...	16·20	−0·22
Agra	29·631	SW	8	93·0	78·4	78	...	32·44	+10·16
Cawnpore	29·621	WSW	4	89·7	78·1	91	0·87	22·22	...
Allahabad	29·634	WNW	7	[illegible]	77·3	85	0·19	38·31	+8·56
Jhansi	29·67	W	1	84·9	76·7	85	0·05	22·71	−5·22
Jacobabad	29·521	ESE	4	104·0	80·6	61	...	3·5	+0·98
Karachi	29·638	WSW	3	[illegible]	79·5	83	...	10·21	+4·65
Jeypore	29·580	SW	4	[illegible]	75·5	76	...	13·71	−9·11
Ajmere	29·577	W	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	20·64	+7·58
Deesa	29·593	WSW	12	[illegible]	75·0	89	...	15·91	−4·67
Ahmedabad	29·598	WSW	2	[illegible]	76·6	82	...	20·23	...
Bhuj	29·687	WSW	15	[illegible]	76·1	80	...	9·68	−2·21
Rajkot	29·715	SW	4	88·2	73·7	85	...	21·65	−2·01
Ghadechi	29·71	SW	8	86·5	[illegible]	79	...	14·12	...
Veraval	29·732	WSW	9	84·5	79·3	90	...	14·95	...
Neemuch	29·75	WSW	5	84·8	72·6	82	...	24·61	−1·03
Indore	29·743	SW	2	84·2	73·9	89	...	19·48	−4·34
Saugor	29·767	W	6	82·2	[illegible]	82	...	33·12	−3·03
Jubbulpore	29·70[illegible]	WSW	[illegible]	88·4	74·6	89	2·70	42·28	−5·04
Hoshangabad	29·723	SSW	2	86·8	75·2	89	...	45·84	+3·98
Khandwa	29·742	W	6	86·7	75·6	78	...	20·44	−2·55
Raipur	29·718	SW	4	89·2	76·1	[illegible]	...	27·43	−11·38
Nagpur	29·724	Calm	5	88·3	76·1	89	...	30·55	−4·57
Amraoti	29·75[illegible]	WSW	5	[illegible]	73·8	86	...	16·28	−7·97
Akola	29·75	WNW	5	90·0	74·7	79	...	16·40	−8·19
Surat	29·740	Calm	5	89·6	78·6	89	0·03	[illegible]	−6·76
Malegaon	29·772	SW	9	[illegible]	72·6	73	...	13·15	−1·01
Bombay	29·78[illegible]	SSW	5	87·3	78·8	89	0·08	56·53	−1·22
Poona	29·789	SW	2	[illegible]	69·9	77	0·02	13·25	−2·11
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	SW	8	82·3	68·9	70	...	4·16	...
Aurangabad	29·790	[illegible]	[illegible]	88·2	69·7	77	...	14·12	...
Sholapur	[illegible]	NW	6	[illegible]	74·0	76	...	7·04	−10·96
Ratnagiri	29·758	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	76·4	93	0·55	[illegible]	+9·89
Belgaum	29·805	NNE	10	80·7	[illegible]	88	...	14·30	+2·15
Goa	29·80	NNW	2	80·0	75·4	91	[illegible]	8·48	...
Karwar	29·811	NNE	4	81·2	74·5	89	0·03	106·94	+4·70
Mangalore	[illegible]	Calm	5	81·8	71·4	93	0·08	13·09	+9·30
Calicut	29·836	Calm	5	82·8	74·5	92	[illegible]	[illegible]	+4·79
Cochin	29·837	Calm	M	83·2	73·7	93	[illegible]	93·86	+6·31
Bangalore	29·837	WNW	8	82·0	66·3	83	0·29	10·90	[illegible]
Secunderabad	29·762	NW	4	85·7	71·8	88	0·88	15·18	−5·32
Masulipatam	29·740	WNW	4	89·1	75·7	89	[illegible]	10·14	−5·79
Bellary	[illegible]	Calm	5	89·7	73·3	85	0·16	[illegible]	−1·55
Cuddapah	29·789	NW	L	[illegible]	70·8	87	0·16	13·88	−0·95
Madras	29·791	S	6	90·0	78·0	83	...	16·37	+5·19
Coimbatore	29·886	SW	3	85·4	71·0	82	...	5·16	+4·15
Trichinopoly	29·806	C	4	98·0	75·9	71	0·11	7·09	−0·39
Negapatam	29·815	SW	3	98·0	76·9	67	...	3·89	−4·43
Colombo	29·871	S	9	83·5	77·5	87	0·28	25·8	+8·46
Aden	29·855	SW	9	93·3	82·8	55	...	0·02	+0·37

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·05 (61·84); G. T. H.=0·14 (62·56); St. G. H.=0·16 (61·29); C. P.=0·08 (58·53).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore and Secunderabad, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly at Belgaum and Karwar, and south-westerly in most other places. The force has been fresh at Karachi and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 18 at Allahabad, and 14 at Deesa and Akola. The maximum temperature 1 3½° in excess of the mean of the season at Belgaum, and the minimum 4 to 6° in excess at Sholapur and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Surat, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Jubbulpore (2·70"), light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Colombo, and a few drops at Jhansi, Bombay, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam and Bellary. The monsoon continues to be very weak and is chiefly confined to the West Coast stations, where only light to moderate showers are probable.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

Friday:—Pressure has decreased over North-East India and Burma and increased elsewhere. The general distribution of pressure is similar to that reported yesterday, but pressure differences are slighter. Winds are southerly and south-easterly over Burma, Bengal and part of Punjab, and variable along the West coast and westerly to south-westerly elsewhere. The monsoon is still blowing strongly at the head of the Bay and across Kathiawar coast, but the force is low in the Bombay coast. Mean temperature has fallen in the North-West Provinces and risen in the Central Provinces and Madras, and changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature is higher than usual in North Punjab and part of Bombay, lower than usual in North-East India and the Gangetic Plain, and about normal elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and four degrees in Jacobabad. Showery weather has prevailed over the Peninsula, Burma and Bengal, except the south-west and the Gangetic Plain, but in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the central parts of the country the fall has been very scattered, though in places moderately heavy. The following are the principal amounts:—Over five inches at Bahraich; over three inches at Chittagong, Purnea and Gorkhapur; over two inches at Akyab, Jalpaiguri and Jubbulpore.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	60 05	61 22	64 74	58 42
Friday, September 3	0 02	0 15	0 16	0 12
Total	60 07	61 37	64 80	58 51
Total fall to 3rd Sept 1896	85 92	85 29	91 83	49 13
Total fall to 3rd Sept. 1895	59 89	51 79	52 35	52 13

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	53	33
Wednesday, Sept. 1	0	0
Total	53	33
Total during previous year up to 1st Sept.	64	35

G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following stations up to week ending Friday 27th August, 1897.

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	35	10	Nasik	1[illegible]	33
Raver	13	80	Deolali	16	84
Nimbora	9	65	Goati	8	15
Bhusawal	14	75	Nergaon	11	5
Jalgaon	14	1	Warangaon	11	88
[illegible]	13	50	[illegible]	7	53
[illegible]	15	86	[illegible]	13	75
Maheji	20	29	[illegible]	11	29
Pachora	18	14	[illegible] Road	9	40
Kajgaon	11	3	[illegible]	6	52
Chalisgaon	10	50	Jeur	5	93
Nandgaon	8	16	Pomalwadi	4	20
[illegible]	10	55	Diksal	4	45
Manmar	5	56	Lonauli	152	84
Lasalgaon	8	6	Dhond	...	19
Khervadi	11	84	Talegaon	32	73

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·745
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·2
Dew Point		76·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·841
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		9·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·1
General directions of wind*		WNW, SSE, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	230
Fall of Rain		0·12
Total fall during month		0·12
" " year		58·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 3rd September		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—Sept. 2.

10 p.m. — — — 81·2

FRIDAY NIGHT.—Sept. 3.

6 a.m. — — — 80·4
10 a.m. — — — 81·9
2 p.m. — — — 85·3
6 p.m. — — — 85·0

THE oyster has fallen on evil days. A little while ago he only escaped by the crust of his shell from conviction at the bar of public opinion as the harbourer of typhoid germs, and now the magistrates of Yarmouth have decided that oysters on Sunday are not "refreshment." This brings them under that enlightened piece of legislation known as the Sabbath Observance Act, by which we have reason to remember the pious (!) reign of King Charles II. Perhaps the Yarmouth magistrates do not like oysters themselves: for most people would be puzzled to find "refreshment" anywhere if there is one in a dozen natives.

LIEUTENANT DUBOC describes, rather than discusses, our late naval manœuvres in the Yacht. He particularly remarks the singularity of the operations in the fact that the fleets manœuvred independently of the torpedo-boats and destroyers. He feels a sort of national pride that the ideas of his countrymen, Commandant Z and H. Montechant, should have been put to trial. His interpretation of the frequent apparent misunderstanding of the Admiralty instructions, and the want of success attending manœuvres, is that scouting operations and the search for enemies are inherently and exceedingly difficult, and quite sufficient to account for failure. Notwithstanding the fiasco which marked the work of the Channel Squadron he remarks that the training was doubtless useful, though the strategic failure was complete.

DON'T LOOK OLD. With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which [illegible] to the former colour and preserves the [illegible]. Lockyer's. The English Hair Restorer.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friends can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed all others in the host of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silverware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RAIN.—We receive letters daily from our Constituents enquiring whether cloudy or rainy weather is suitable for Photography. We say "Yes" certainly, by special arrangements, in our Studio we can take first class portraits during rainy or cloudy weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photos Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—High Dog-Cart, by Dykes, price Rs. 250. English Saddle and Bridle, price Rs. 40. Single Brown Harness, Rs. 20. Single Black Harness, Rs. 15. Apply "C," care of this paper.

FOR Rs. 10 we supply a good nickel-silver keyless watch with a chain, and guarantee the same with [illegible] for 3 years. This proves itself to be a really good article for the money you pay.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "SSA," care of this Paper.

THE UNIVERSAL INTEREST CALCULATOR and Indian and English Exchange Ready Reckoner, containing entirely new features and worked out on a scientific principle. It combines absolute accuracy with great saving of time and trouble in calculation; as such the work will be found to be unsurpassable. To be ready shortly, price Rs. 5.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, sold by MESSRS. KEMP AND CO. LTD., and by MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD., and at KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazagon, at Rs. 5-8-0 per Case.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET:—The undernamed highly desirable bungalows, situate in the most convenient and breezy part of the Hill, are available for next Season. They are all well furnished, command fine views, and possess excellent accommodation: EDEN HALL, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For rent and other particulars apply to Proprietors, Poona Hotel, Poona.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. S. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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WANTED A BOY, can any gentleman recommend a trustworthy dressing and table boy of good presence. Upper-India man preferred. Apply Box "No. 35," care of this Office.

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THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be had in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of [illegible] from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised, from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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PLEASE note Celestinas manufactured by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, can be exchanged within 3 months if not approved. Despatch your orders, for you cannot be deceived.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN of up-country requiring anything from Bombay as Furniture, Boots, Hosiery, Shirts, Gowns, Glassware, Fruits, Stores, should apply to TUKINA, Bazaar-Agent, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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THE FIRST of a series of SIX LECTURES being the PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURE, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the UNIVERSITY on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, TO-DAY, commencing at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT—Indian Archæology, Antiquities and Epigraphy

LECTURER—RATIRAM DURGARAM DAVE, B.A.

The LECTURE is OPEN to the PUBLIC.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th September, 1897.

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IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

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LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

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PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 oz, post free	15 12
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "G.F." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office," Bombay.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Deepdale, 1,650 tons, Captain Edward Peck, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Captain G Lockyer, arrived in harbour, on Thursday evening, from Hongkong, 14th August, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Polluce, 1,280 tons, Captain P Cragnietto, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, 22nd August, via Madras, and Colombo with a general cargo.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding on Sunday, at 4 a.m., per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator, Captain J Nicolich. For Trieste and Venice, Miss E Kr nt, Revd and Mrs Ph Weidner and infant, Mr J Oakes, and Revd F Parsel.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 487 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, 1st September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Price, Mr Greig, Mr Walt, Mr Zizinia, Mr and Mrs Platel, Mrs Drewett and child, Mrs Rozare, Mr Williams, and 71 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Zanzibar, 15th August, via Mombassa, Lamoo, Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Shaik Dawood, Mr Babu Haidersing, 3 Privates, 10th Bombay Infantry and 51 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPT. 3.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Leader	1888	Hamilton	Liverpool	12-9	W & A G & Co
E	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	13-9	M M & Co
F	Pachumba	544	Groom			M M & Co
G	Mobile	330	Jourdain	Singapore	4-6	B & P S N Co
H & J	H M S Magdala	3!0	Fleet			Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	City of Dublin	2573	Rae	Kobi	4-9	F F & Co
L	Manamadi	547	Budroo	Karachi	4-9	S & Co
L	Indravati	513	Ahmed	Mormagoa		S & Co
L	Brahmani	524	Fakeer			Shepherd & Co
M	Deepdale	1650	Peck	Calcutta		W & A G Co
N	Ehrenfels	1853	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg	4-6	G & Co
O	Nowshera	1938	Stone	Delagoa Bay	4-9	M M & Co
P	Edendale	1565	Bedlington	Hamburg		G & Co
Q	Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Brahmani	524	Fakeer	Mangalore	4-9	S & Co
Ponani	558	Ahmed	Bhowanagar	4-8	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Bisagno	1499	Mancini	Genoa	14-9	Bal coine
3	Bormida	1491	Francisco	Hongkong	8-9	N G Italiano
4	Thames	2321	Dowell	China	16-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2330	Nicolich	Trieste	4-9	A L
10	Socotra	3000	Paine	China	4-9	P & O Co
12	Rufford Hall	2557	Brown	Liverpool	7-9	E Bates & Co
13	India	4184	Worcester	London	13-9	P & O Co
15	Deepdale	1650		Calcutta		W & A G & Co
16	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	4-9	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agents.
India	7911	Worcester	P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Princes Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Hydaspes s	Lockyer	Hongkong, Aug 14.
3	Goa s	Plommer	Zanzibar, Aug 15.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Sept 1.
	Bormida s	Francisco	Genoa, Aug 9.
	Polluce s	Cragnietto	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Clan Buchanan s	Wedge	Mormagoa.
	Doan s	Hamilton	Tuticorin.
	Romea s	Daniel	London.
	Ernest Simons s	Maubenge	Marseilles.

The steamer Deepdale, Captain Peck, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sirsa, for Calcutta and Coast ports.
" Polluce, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

India s, 4185, Worcester
Edendale s, 1565, Bedlington
Rufford Hall s, 2557, Browne
Leander s, 1888, Hamilton
Ehrenfels s, 1853, Zigenmayer
City of Dublin s, 2153, Rae
Palinurus s, 1320, Edmondson
Bisagno s, 1499, Mancini
Emir s, 2606, Robson
Imperator s, 2330, Nicolich
Peshawur s, 2202, Vibert
Socotra s, 3000, Paine
Thames s, 2321, Dowell
Akbar s, 1441, Baldwin
Courland s, 715, Tenton
Claverhill s, 1820, Wigby
Deepdale s, 1650, Peck
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Bedouin s, 2245, Godwin
Darius s, 2120, Frith
Rugby s, 2110, Marchant
Neptune s, 2178, Walters

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Clive Rose
R I M S Canning, Baugh
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Beauchamp
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge
H M S Magdala
I G P F Margarita, Baker

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Rudesheimer s	Landstade	Hamburg, July 4.
28	Nerbudda s	Brown	Singapore, Aug 11.
	Arabia s	Read	Glasgow, July 17.
29	Federation s	Prentice	Bombay, Aug 20.
	White Cross s	Taylor	Batoum, July 28.
	Clitus s	George	Pasteroen, Aug 6.
30	Foreland s	Chalmers	Madras, Aug 26.
	Benlawers s	Wilerter	Marovan, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

August 27.—Steamers Maharani, Clan Murray, Chancellor, Balmoral, Volute and Pentakota.

August 24.—Steamers Nuddea, Warora, Nizam & Bohemia.

August 29.—Steamers Zweena and Madura and Barque Anna Agnete.

August 30.—Steamers Kilwa and Benvorlich, and Barque Stuart.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—226 barrels chemicals, A Bhoyjoe; 103 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 20 bundles brown paper, Narielwalla Cooper and Co; 10 cases whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—100 cases chem.cals, Keshowjee Ramdas; 30 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases candles, R A Hoosein; 60 casks chemicals, A M Sodder.

Rufford Hall s—225 bales writing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

India s—4 cases soap, S A S Dawood; 2 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 10 cases soap, &c, A Sumsoodin; 5 cases bacon, 4 cases ham, 5 cases bacon, 5 cases cheese, H Manockjee; 2 cases soap, 4 cases medicine, O Hassam and Co.

Deepdale s—210 cases candles, 4 cases soap, S A S Dawood; 10 casks chemicals, C Nathoo and Co; 21 cases provision, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 150 drums turpentine, C Rajlebhoy and Co; 21 cases provision, 12 cases medicine, 18 cases oilmenstore, 2 cases soap, T Akbarally; 130 cases provision, B F Moty; 7 cases confectionery, 42 cases provision, M Kooka; 3 cases provision, 8 cases medicine, 2 cases soap, Budroodin Nuzerally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—1 cask rectified spirit, Phillips and Co.

Ehrenfels s—31 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood, 8 drums chemicals, Jaitha Jadowjee; 3 casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee; 6 cases glass beads, Narrayen Ramchander and Co; 11 cases perfumed spirit, M Pallonjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—5 cases blotting paper, S A S Dawood; 134 cases glassware, 5 cases earthenware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 250 cases candles, A Shaik Adum; 10 cases earthenware, Mohomed Merally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—111 bales brown paper, etc, H M Mehta and Co; 4 cases stationery, D Mody and Co; 31 cases glass bangles, Toolsajee Pooraj ee; 5 cases glass beads, M Essoofbhoy; 24 bales brown paper, and 10 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 10 cases soap, A Thawerbhoy; 19 cases soap, T H Aboo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Baclay, Lt, Bo, 20th B I, on leave, from Mhow.
Stuart, Lt, 25th Bo Rifles, on leave, from Poona.
Birch, Lt, 9th Bo I, on leave, from Nasik.
Connors, Capt, Bengal, 2nd The Queen's, on leave, from Allahabad.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Price, Major, Bo, 27th Baluchis, on duty, from Hyderabad Sind.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Baclay, Lt, 20th Bo I, on leave, to England.
Connors, Capt, Bo, 2nd The Queen's, on transfer, to England.
Donaldson, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, to England.
Morgan, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Poona.
Yourdi, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Glennie, Lt Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert in connection with the Cricket Club will be held in the Club Rooms, this evening, at 9 p.m. Admission by ticket, to be obtained from the Hony. Secy., Cricket Club, or from the Club Secretaries.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th September, 1897.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. O. Rubbert, C Company, from 2nd September to 1st December 1897.
2. The following member is posted to the cyclist section and attached to C Company:—No. 3323 Cyclist A. E. Clarke.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The first Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on Friday, the 10th September.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Major and Paymaster A. F. Soundy, V.D., Soundy & Co., Fort.
Capt. F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Headquarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qrmr.-Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens & Sons, Girgaum.
Clr.-Sergt. R. F. Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Clr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergt. W. G. Nicol, H. M.'s Mint, Fort.
Sergt. S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corpl. G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Cyclist F. Hogan, Sirdar's Carbonic Inventions Syndicate Co., Fort.
Vol. H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members, Rs. 2, to include 1 Lady.
Non-members, Rs. 3, to include 1 Lady.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

268,95—Little and Co—Sarafali Tyabji vs Soobraya Babaraya and another—Bhaishanker and K.

Defended New Long Causes.

203,97—In person—Raghoorai Devidin vs Sittal Zingri and another—Daphtary and F.

94,218,97—Smetham B and Noble William Watson and another vs John Kets—Hemming and P.

42,97—Brown and M—Raphael Sidko Raphael vs Gadkibai and others—Edgelow and G, and Muljee and R.

222,97—Bhaishanker and K—Khoja Canjee Jagjiwan vs Abdulabhai Laljee and another—Edgelow and G.

226,97—Little and Co—Bomonjee Sorabjee Mazagonwalla vs Jewanai and others—Edgelow and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

563,95—In person—Harrishunker Damodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Ameer and others—Dikshit and D.

82,97—Dikshit and D—Bai Luxmibai vs Rattonji Bhicajee Karanjawala—Roughton and B.

35,97—Chitnis M and M—Dharamsey Meghjee and another vs Samratrai Khitsidas—Hiralal M and M.

45,96—Muljee and R—Ganputram Pitamber and others vs Maneckchand Kapurchand and others—Edgelow & G.

30,97—Motubhai and L—Rangildas Hurgovandas vs Praslal Govindas—In person.

451,96—Payne G and S—Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash and another vs Cursetjee Jehangir Khumbatta and another—Hemming and F.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 31st August 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 31st August 1897	4,188,300
Balances to be remitted from 30th August 1897 to 31st March 1898	9,311,700

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

YESTERDAY no change took place in the financial quotations in London, the previous day's level having been maintained. For Consols 111 9-16 ex. was quoted; for French Rentes and Paris Exchange on London, 104¼ and 25·19 fcs., respectively; Indian Sterling Loan, 117; Rupee Securities, £63 11-16, and Exchange on India at 30 days' sight, 1s. 3⅜d. Bar Silver remained at 23⅞d. per oz. in London, and at 51¾ cents. in New York, with demand Exchange on London at 4·85⅞ dollars.

The weekly Return of the Bank of England issued yesterday disclosed the Bank's Reserve to be 52 per cent. of the Liabilities; or 3 per cent. higher than in the previous week; the Bank's rate continued at 2 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats steady, Arrivals easier. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales East Indians; and the Imports 6,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. higher at 4 5-32d. per lb., Broach and Khandeish descriptions of East Indian having also advanced to the same extent. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for December and April-May deliveries, at 3 63-64d., and 3 11-16d. per lb., respectively; and 3-64d. for other deliveries. The Manchester market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were unchanged in New York, at 7 13-16 cents per lb.; for December Futures 7·71 cents was quoted, and for March 6·82 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales.

The local market for ready Cotton remains very dull, the Mills being the only buyers. In the new Crop "Good" Broach, for March delivery, has been done at Rs. 194½ per candy; and a sale of "Fully Good" Bengals, for March, is reported at Rs. 153, while for January there are buyers at Rs. 154.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	89	bales.
Wheat	3,155	cwts.
Rapeseed	22,274	"
Castorseed	1,018	"

FREIGHTS are steady. Lines are reported done for Havre, at 9s. 6d. per ton, for Antwerp at 9s., and for Liverpool, for Cotton, at 11s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills are scarce; Bank Wire was done at 1s. 3 7-8d. to a fair extent. Closing quotations are given as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 27-32d.	per rupee.
"	Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
"	3 ms' sight	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits	3 ms' sight	1s. 4d.	"
France	"	1·68¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at 96¾ for Money and 96 11-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents. (extra), with 93, nominal, for Threes.

SHARES.—As shown in our revised list, there has been a downward tendency in prices to-day, in which, however, only a few changes are reported.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 9-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 11-16
Bar Silver	23 3-4

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £35,800,000; Decrease, £400,000; Public Deposits, £7,900,000; Decrease, £400,000; Other Deposits, £39,100,000; Increase, £900,000; Other Securities, £27,400,000; Increase, £1,400,000; Notes and Gold, £24,600,600; Decrease, £800,000. The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 3.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left this for Bombay to-day.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Ceylon (extra) left here this afternoon, for London direct.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 3.

Orient Line mail steamer Lusitania, from Australia arrived yesterday.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 5.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Agutter in G.—Hymns Introit No. 1, 1, 537, and 31.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 17, 183 and 479. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Stainer in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

Saturday, September 4.

5-30 p.m.—Communicant's preparation service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

Pastor Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.
4-30 p.m.—Bible Class and Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymn 235; Psalm 43; Hymns 130, 35 and 103.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7 a.m.—Parade Service—Hymns 236 and 234.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 5, 320 and 324.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 595, 207 and 21.

WESLEYAN CHURCH

(Colaba Causeway).

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Marathi Services.

10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH

(Apollo Bunder).

10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Bishop Thoburn.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon.

MAZAGON CHURCH

Wari Bunder.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.

7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE

(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 201, 183 and 313.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. A. Darby, S.P.G.—Hymns 21, 231 and 365.
The Evening offertory will be for Famine Relief in the Ahmednagar district.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 337, 140 and 379.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 367, 138 and 185.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD

(Opposite Byculla Club).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father Gardner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Preacher, Rev. A. E. Becket. Alms for S.P.C.K.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 161, 315 and 352.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 265, 276 and 477.

ST. NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.

THURSDAYS.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church.
Hymns 128, 247, 144 and 291.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 2nd September:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Patna	Mr. Syed Nasruddin, Hotel.
Manora	Sheik Ahmed Sheik Osman Pavanchkar Flat, Pantoon Military Works.
Guntur	Messrs. Hemraj Madhowjee, Mody Bay Bori Street.
Maharaj Kashmir	Pandit Manackchand Nilakanthjo Gangoo, 17 No. Naikelevs Crohslene.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd September, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teheran	[illegible]	[illegible]	41 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd September, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	[illegible]
From Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Karachi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—August 18, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Captain L. C. Gordon, R. A., of a son.

WHITBY—August 21, at Tundla, the wife of Robert J. L. Whitby, E. I. Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—August 30, at the General Hospital, Madras, Major Philip Bell Baldwin, R. E., youngest son of the late William Turner Baldwin, of Stede Hill, Harrietsham, Kent, in his forty-fifth year.

TROTTER—August 23, at Silchar, of typhoid fever, Lieut. F. W. D. Trotter, 2nd Bombay Light Infantry, and Assistant Comdt., Silchar Military Police Battn., eldest son of the late Major W. F. Trotter, Bengal Staff Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1897.

THE second volume of "The Night of the Gods; an Inquiry into Cosmic and Cosmogonic Mythology and Symbolism," by John O'Neill, has been published by David Nutt, Strand, London. We reviewed the first volume in September 1893. The delay in the publication of the second volume, which was almost ready for the press, was caused by the death of the author. The revision of the proofs of such a work, abounding in references to the classical languages of the East and the West, was necessarily a work of considerable labour, in which many highly competent men, friends of the author, readily co-operated. Mrs. O'Neill, by whose devoted exertions the many difficulties attending the production of a work of so much erudition was finally accomplished, acknowledges the disinterested assistance accorded her when seeing the book through the press. The special purpose of the author, when devoting many years of serious labour to composing this remarkable work, was to collect and focus the endless traces of the divinities of the Universe-Machine, its axis and its poles, which are to be found scattered, and almost lost in myth, legend, and language, sacred literature, and common idioms. The leading idea is that "the everlasting, stupendous, unfailing rotation of the heavens, which was everywhere a present overpowering Universe-fact from the earliest times, when human intelligence had grown up to the notice of it, exercised an enormous and fascinating and abiding influence upon the observant and reflective, upon the devout portion of mankind, and must have provided a supreme initial origin of the greater Cosmic Myths which concern themselves with the genesis and mechanism of the Universe." The point of departure of the inquiry is the Churning of the Universal Ocean with the Spear-axis, which according to the Japanese legend was the work of the Creator Gods, and thus evolved all things out of Chaos. It was natural to the inhabitants of the globe, around which heaven seemed to revolve, to believe that they revolved round a fixed point—the North Pole. The deduction naturally followed, that at that pivot there terminated a fixed and rigid axis about which the rotation was effected. Bacon, with his usual acumen, seized this idea when treating of logic; He says:—"The nature of man doth extremely covet to have somewhat in his understanding fixed and immovable, and as a rest and support of the mind. And, therefore, as Aristotle endeavoureth to prove, that in all motion there is some point quiescent; and, as he elegantly expounded the ancient fable of Atlas (that stood fixed, and bore up the heaven from falling), to be meant of the Poles or Axle-tree of heaven, whereupon the conversion is accomplished—so, assuredly, men have a desire to have an Atlas or Axle-tree within to keep them from fluctuation.

The revolution of the heavens on an axis round a fixed point would naturally lead the awe-struck and adoring mind to seek for the Power that compelled the rotation, who would naturally dwell at the highest point, where all was at rest, namely, the North Pole. The inquiry identifies the polar deity with the oldest gods of the Northern religions, the Ptah of the Egyptians, the Kronos of the Greeks, and the earliest deities of China and Japan myths, radiating from this central idea. The Eye of Heaven, the Omphalos of the Universe, the end of the axis figured in the three-headed spear, the trident, the fleur-de-lys. The axis became the spear, the trident handle of Poseidon; it also became the Universe Tree, and the sacred Pillar the idea of which is perpetuated in the obelisks, the round towers, the steeples and the minarets of ancient and modern cults. Around the pole-star revolved the Seven Stars of Ursa Major, and thus originated the holiness of the Number Seven. The Seven Churches, the Seven Sleepers, and the Week, all find a place in a chapter on the Number Seven in this second volume. The writer finds in the extreme veneration in which the seven stars of the great Northern Constellation was once held the ultimate source of the succession of seven days, one of them kept holy. The seventh day of the Babylonians was "a day of rest for the heart." In Babylon a god or a goddess presided over every day in the year. The seven-day week was not universal; the Egyptian week was a decade, like that decreed in France by the Convention. But the seven-day week is to be found with certain tribes of the Gold Coast and all their children take their names from the day on which they were born. They say that the days of the week are named from the seven stars of the Great Bear. A very interesting chapter is devoted to the universal prevalence of religious dancing in ancient times. The practice is general throughout the whole world down to this hour, and in no country more than in India. The writer gives grounds for the belief that circular worship had its origin in the archaic worship of the revolving heavens. The Irish word for a pilgrimage signifies going round an upright stone. Sir Monier Williams has stated that in every respectable Hindu household in India the basil or tulasi shrub is planted in the courtyard with a space round it for reverential circumambulation. The ritual of the Hindu women consists almost wholly in walking round the shrub, praying and making devout offerings to it. Perambulation is made 108 times, while repeating the 108 names of Vishnu, with the right shoulder turned towards the plant, thus imitating the apparent revolution of the heavens round the World-tree which is also the Universe-axis. The women who have no tulasi in their own homes, perambulate round a holy basil at the foot of the village peepul tree. One of the acts of devotion to Vishnu is to walk round the outside of the temple with the right shoulder towards it, once, seven, or 108 times. The dagobas in Ceylon are circumambulated in the same way by the Buddhist, and the pilgrim to Mecca performs the circuit round the Kaaba with his right hand towards the sacred stone. At the serpent shrines in India, the devotees lie on the ground and wriggle round after the manner of snakes, but always with the right side to the shrine. At Benares the chief mourner walks three times or three times three, round the funeral pyre before he sets fire to it. At the Golden Temple at Amritsar the Sikh shows his reverence for the Sacred Book, the Ali—Grunth, by circumambulating the corridor that surrounds the sanctuary, three, five, or seven times. Hindu women, who are not Sikhs at all, take part in this form of circular devotion,—it is so in accordance with their traditional habit of worship.

The great religious pilgrimages of the Hindus are always more or less circular, and always with the right towards the centre. In the most important of these circular tours, pilgrims proceed along the left bank of a sacred river from the source to the mouth, which is crossed, and they then proceed up the right bank till they regain the point of departure. The perambulation of the Ganges takes six years, the Nerbudda three years, the Godaveri and Krishna about two. Many of the pilgrims, of course, die on the way, in death full of holiness. Seeing that the praying-wheel helps to work out the salvation of countless millions in other parts of the East, it would be a great gain to religion and humanity if Hinduism would press into the service of both, the two-wheeled cycle. With that aid to devotion the pilgrims could reduce the six years required for the pilgrimage of Ganga Ma to six months or less. We make this suggestion with much diffidence, but in all sincerity. Meanwhile the world goes round. In the Himalayas the Paharis take their flocks round the village in the same invariable direction, starting at a walk, and then running, making the circuit three times or more. Around any one that is sick or injured, they lead a sheep or goat, and then strike off its head. This ceremony is adopted from the dancing round the Khuda, village god or goddess. At the great festivals, the *dev* is reverently carried in a narrow circle, the men dancing round it, always from right to left; the women simultaneously in the reverse direction, linking themselves into a ring, by each putting the right arm round the other's waist, the left arm being towards the divinity. In Abyssinia the Coptic priests march three times round an ark, towards which the right shoulder is turned. The Buddhist pilgrims in Tibet walk round a Lamasery, carrying a heavy load of sacred books; when the circuit is completed, the pious pilgrim is credited with having repeated the whole of the Sacred Scriptures which he has carried round. This has been improved upon by a Chinese Buddhist priest, who lived thirteen hundred years ago. He put the whole 6,771 volumes of the Buddhist Scriptures in a library turning on a pivot which the devotee can send round by a vigorous push. One of these revolving praying libraries was brought from China six hundred years ago to Asakusa in Tibet, and is still going round. We have scarcely glanced at the many subjects of suggestive interest in which this volume of "The Night of the Gods" abounds. It places in juxtaposition an immense variety of curious observances and beliefs from the most distant ages down to the present day, and indicates with much originality and insight, their relation to forgotten creeds, and their survival in those which have succeeded them down the revolving ages. The doom of the gods of one epoch, was to become the demons of the next. But the trace of their lost divinity can be discerned in the contradictory myths in which their memory survives. The symbolism that conceals, while it perpetuates the facts, that primeval man sought to propitiate his gods with human sacrifices, even of his own children, explains many of the apprehensions which beset the populations in India when a river has to be bridged, or the foundations of an important building laid.

WHEN a European candidate for an appointment in a private firm in India enters into negotiations with the agents of the firm at Home, he is often told that although the exchange value of the rupee has gone down, its "purchasing power" for Indian provisions and goods is as large as it was years ago. Some light is thrown on this subject in the last volume of "Prices and Wages in India" issued by the Statistical Bureau which contains tables showing the average annual prices of provisions and tobacco and also of food grains. The tables only relate to Bombay, Sind, Rajputana, and Central India, and are based on statistics prepared by the district officials in this Presidency for the information of the Army. For the purpose of judging of the accuracy or otherwise of the theory that the purchasing power of the rupee in India has not declined side by side with its exchange value, it is not necessary to go through the years covered by these returns. All that need be done is to go back to the year 1875, when exchange stood at one and ten pence. The average price of beef in Bombay per seer was then (in rupees) 0·39, it rose a few years later to 0·45, and fluctuated between that figure and four annas until last year when it dropped to 0·19. The price of mutton was rather more than eight annas per seer twenty years ago; last year it was only a little over four annas, the drop having occurred since 1894, when the price was seven annas. A dozen fowls cost Rs. 6-9, twenty-two years ago, but can now be purchased for Rs. 5-6-0; but the price ranged well over eight annas for the eleven years ending in 1894. In the cost of eggs there has been very little fluctuation; they were four annas a dozen in 1875, and they are now the same, the rise which occurred in the early part of the decade to 0·28 of a rupee having only lasted until 1894. In regard to ghee the same circle in prices is noticeable, the upward course in the eighties having been followed by a decline bringing the price back to the level of the seventies. Potatoes are considerably cheaper than they were twenty-two years ago, the price standing at Rs. 2-9-0 per maund, as against Rs. 3-8-0 then. In regard to bread the reduction is more than fifty per cent., and in the case of milk it is still greater. An Indian maund of wheat flour only costs about one-third of what it did in the seventies. Tobacco is about 12 per cent. cheaper. The general conclusion derivable from the figures is that the course of exchange has had very little effect upon the price of the provisions which find a place in an Anglo-Indian household. The prices of twenty years ago were considerably exceeded in the eighties, but in the last few years there has been a great drop and none of the articles enumerated are so dear as they were in 1875. Save as an occasional coincidence these fluctuations have not corresponded to the upward and downward movements of the rupee. It is clear, therefore, that so far as the price of Indian provisions in Bombay is concerned, the new comer is no worse off in consequence of the exchange value of the rupee having gone down during the last twenty years. It is when he comes to buy his "Europe goods" that he finds out the difference, and that after all affects him far more than the cost of food, especially if he is a young man living in an hotel, for rates there do not vary with the market price of provisions.

AT a time when a spirit of unrest prevails in Baluchistan and beyond its borders the figures officially published of the value of the external land trade of the Province of Sind and of British Baluchistan with countries external to them will be read with interest. The trade is exclusively carried on with Afghanistan and those portions of Baluchistan which are not within British limits. The trade of 1895-96 was short of one crore by only about half-a-lakh while last year it amounted to less than 93¾ lakhs, the decrease being 3·2 per cent. This total, however, is higher than in 1894-95 when the trade was valued at 87⅞ lakhs. But there can be no doubt that the retrogression of last year is mainly attributable to the plague in Sind. For some months business was almost at a standstill in consequence of the exodus of the traders and the labouring classes from Karachi and other affected parts of the Province. The decrease is confined to the export side of the account, the imports having increased by about half per cent. This enhancement was due to a better trade in raw wool for which there was a good demand from Europe. The value of this import was 26½ lakhs, being nearly four lakhs larger than in the previous year. It is noteworthy that imports of wheat such as they are fell off by thirty per cent. owing to the poor harvest in countries beyond the border. They had a deficient rainfall as well as India, and not only did they send in smaller consignment of wheat, but also less mustard and rapeseed. On the export side of the account exports of indigo fell off owing to the deficient crops. The smaller shipments of grain to Europe resulted in diminished trade across the frontier in gunny bags and cloth, and the lessened railway traffic lead to a smaller export of coal and coke. It is satisfactory to note that the relative proportion of foreign and Indian teas exported changed in favour of the latter. They are more and more ousting the foreign brands from the market owing to their cheapness. It is noteworthy that, while the import trade from Afghanistan increased by 1·66 per cent., the purchases of that country were [illegible] 11·81 per cent. smaller than [illegible] the other hand the export [illegible] British Baluchistan increased [illegible] cent. The highly protective [illegible] the Amir may be regarded [illegible] cause of the dwindling character of the trade with Afghanistan. In 1895 96 there was no export trade in arms and ammunition, and in the previous year it only amounted in value to Rs. 1,700 but last year this business—mainly conducted with Zhob and Loralai—was valued at Rs. 21,665. In the light of recent events this increase is not without its significance. The piece goods sent across this part of the border comprised 8 lakhs worth of European manufacture, and 11½ lakhs worth of the products of the Indian mills. The trade with these countries in cotton yarns and twist is still very small.

CAMBAY, the only first-class State under Moghul domination, is shown in its recently issued administration report to continue on its smooth career of progress. There is each year a steady improvement in the moral and material condition of the people, and consequently in the finances of the State. This is claimed by the Nawab, and especially so far as the moral and material advance are concerned, shall the claim be allowed. [illegible] under Land Revenue there has been a fall in receipts due to the suspension of [illegible] from poor Khatedars, on account of the [illegible] of the harvest. This of course has made a great difference to the revenue. But the treasury balance, which was Rs. 3,10,706 at the beginning of the year, had become Rs. 4,33,153 at its close, while it is expected that it will have grown to upwards of five lakhs and a-half by the end of the current year. The financial position of the State is, therefore, very satisfactory. The balance is to be utilised in the construction of the projected Railway from Petlad to Cambay, which is admittedly the most important of the wants of the State, which is anxiously awaiting the sanction of Government. A sum of four lakhs of rupees has been invested in Indian Government securities, the money being intended not only for the purposes of Railway construction but for the institution of a reserve fund as a provision against bad seasons. Public health has also been well preserved.

THE Government Resolution published in the *Gazette* of yesterday, regarding the late Surgeon-General Cook, does not err on the side of superlative appreciation. The statement that Surgeon-Major-General Cook enjoyed the confidence of his own service in an unusual degree, unsupported by any attestation of Government as to the deceased officer's merits, is a far too meagre expression of opinion in regard to a man whose characteristics were so conspicuous. That nothing was said about his sense of fairness, his kindly unaffected courtesy, and above and beyond all, his manliness, is a matter of general surprise. Especially was it desirable under the circumstances that the Government should have alluded to his competency in all respects for the greater as well as the lesser responsibilities of the important office he held, it being well-known that Dr. Cook strenuously protested against the delay in giving effect to his advice in the matter of the plague epidemic, until long after it was tendered, and then only ostensibly on its repetition by men of a status far inferior to his own.

THE programme of the seventh annual sports week of the Bombay Gymkhana, from October 18th to 23rd, has been issued, and is quite as varied and interesting as in previous years. The Athletic Sports will be held on October 18 and 19th; the Mounted Sports on the two following days. The Rugby Football Tournament will be held in the last week of the present month: the "Aga Khan Hockey Challenge Cup" will be played for during the week preceding; that of the Athletic Sports and the Golf Competitions will be played from the 4th to the 8th October.

A CORRESPONDENT sends an amusing account of a scene that took place at a recent annual meeting of a certain body of missionaries in Japan. The incident occurred to many another and at many a place before, and was each time authenticated. But no matter:—A dignified D. D was acting as Secretary. Having arisen and made some remarks, he essayed to resume his seat, when, by some mishap the venerable man slid plump on to the floor. It was a very sudden and altogether unexpected descent, both for himself and for the whole audience. A profound silence reigned for a moment, when, sedately rising, the good man gathered his scattered papers together and demurely remarked, "I rise to a point of order."

THE strain on the Traffic staff of the North-Western Railway during the present operations has been enormous. On no shoulders, says the local paper, has it fallen so heavily as on those of Mr. Jacob, the Traffic Superintendent at Lahore, Mr. Acres, the District Traffic Superintendent at Rawalpindi, and the station-master of the same place. We feel sure that there is not an officer who has proceeded to the front with troops who will not gladly testify to the uniform courtesy, urbanity and readiness to do all in their power of Mr. Acres and the station-master at Rawalpindi. Without the power of resource, perfect organisation and general hardwork of the whole of the Traffic Department staff, of the North-Western Railway, it would have been impossible to send troops to the front as has been done.

FROM the 21st to the 27th ultimo 3 Europeans, 17 Eurasians, 13 Native Christians, 280 Hindus, 47 Mahomedans and 1 other died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 361 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 473. The deaths are thus classified:—7 from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 8 from measles, 141 from fevers, 30 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 156 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 41·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 54·3 per 1,000 per annum.

UNDER the orders of the Local Government a complaint was filed at Moradabad on the 28th August by Mr. Chamier, the Public Prosecutor, against one Amba Pershad, the publisher of a local newspaper called the *Jami-ul-Ulum*, in respect of an article that appeared in its columns on the 14th of July last, which is alleged to constitute an offence under Section 124a of the Indian Penal Code. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, and it having been found that he had absconded his property has been attached, and a reward of five hundred rupees has been offered for his apprehension.

THE Board of Trade, after taking the opinions of the leading shipping companies, appears to have decided at last to obtain powers for the erection of a lighthouse on Socotra. Thus the English in India who have for years been complaining of the dangerously unlighted condition of the east end of the Gulf of Aden, will at last be able to sail for leave to England without having to face imminent peril of shipwreck when a few days out from Bombay. It needed the wreck of a fine liner and the loss of valuable lives, however, to convince the "authorities" that a rocky island without a lighthouse in the track of shipping was "dangerous." We never lock the stable door until at least one horse has been stolen.

UNDER the Shakespearean title of "The Mutable Many" (Methuen and Co., 8vo, pp. 394, 6s.), Mr. Robert Barr takes up the industrial question with an account of a couple of strikes among the work people of a large London factory. The quotations on the frontispiece from the speeches in which Coriolanus describes the Roman mob strike the key-note of the story, for although Mr. Barr apparently endeavours to present the opinion of each party to the struggle with scrupulous fairness, victory in both the contests remains with the masters. Sympathetic appreciation of the democratic spirit which is moving on the face of the waters in our day is not to be had from Mr. Barr. The characters of the artisans are of the usual stereotyped kind, and include the self-seeking and the altruistic agitator, as well as the ignorant and blindly led workman of the middle-class imagination. On the side of capital are the weak and vacillating firm of employers and the stern, self-reliant, capable manager. Threads of sentimental interest are woven into the coarser web of social politics, which is further varied with more or less successful attempts in the direction both of tragedy and comedy. The story is well constructed, and the action is brisk.

IT is not surprising with these great figures before us to find that the reporter on the military estimates has drawn the attention of his colleague to the uninterrupted increase of the expenditure. The augmentation of the contingent is of course responsible largely for this, but the *Progrès Militaire* contends that, after all, the increase of 3,016,180f. which appears in the estimates of 1898 is without appreciable effect upon the strength of the Army. The system of protection adopted by the Government increases certain votes for maintenance very considerably. Thus the sugar bounties augment Vote 25 by more than 453,000f., the coffee bounties by 986,000f., and certain protective restrictions on freedom of purchase by 1,930,000f. By such financial dispositions it becomes impossible for the War Ministry to buy in the cheapest market, while in other cases it is burdened through the affect of these protective bounties. Our contemporary illustrates this matter at some length, thinking it high time that the public should be [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MOUNTAIN BATTERY UNDER ORDERS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The 4th Mountain Battery stationed at Newport has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to India.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR M. DURAND.

Reuter's representative, to-day, had an interview with Sir M. Durand, who said the situation on our Indian frontier was serious, and the restoration of order would probably cost many lives and much money, but that the Indian Army was wholly efficient, and the result of their operations was certain.

He thought that a modification of our frontier policy would be necessary, and especially as regards the control of the Khyber.

The Ameer, he thought, was unlikely to break with us, but it was highly improbable he would be asked to help us.

GERMANY AGAIN BLOCKS THE WAY.

Germany has informed Greece that she maintains her opposition to the indemnity loan.

THE GERMAN REFUSAL.

Replying to the proposals of Greece agreeing to assign various revenues, including stamps and the tobacco monopolies, as guarantees for the existing debt, and new loan with certain European control, Germany has declined to discuss the matter until the Ambassadors at Constantinople have settled the whole financial question.

Meanwhile, the distress of thousands of refugees, who are waiting to return to Thessaly, is growing daily more intense.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on the St. Leger :—9 to 2 on Galteemore ; 8 to 1 against Velasquez ; and 20 to 1 against the others.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam, to-day, lunched with Prince Bismarck, at Friedrichsruh.

THE WAI SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPT. 3.

The hearing of the "Modh Vritt" case commenced at the Sessions Court, to-day, before Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge.

Evidence for the prosecution was heard, and the case adjourned till Monday.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

Revenue and Agriculture Department—The services of Lieutenant Moore, 28th Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Public Works Department—Messrs. Price and Ames each receive a step of permanent promotion in the Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways.

Mr. Woolly-Dod, Deputy Consulting Engineer State Railways for India, is gazetted for one year and eight months' furlough, from October next.

Military Department—Lieutenants Savile, 1st Bombay Lancers, Barr, 1st Central India Horse, Bickford, 4th Bombay Infantry, Taylor, 20th Bombay Infantry, and Delme Radcliffe, 7th Bombay Infantry, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Colonels Lillingston and Pitcher are admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Major Radford, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, receives the Volunteer Officers' decoration.

Marine Department—C. Campbell is appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine.

Mr. A. Grimes, Assistant Superintendent, Indian Telegraphs, is gazetted for a step of promotion.

The services of Surgeon-Major Croly, A.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

WITHDRAWAL OF QUARANTINE AGAINST KARACHI.

Quarantine against Karachi has been withdrawn at Calcutta, Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Two more Indian Medical Service doctors and seven Royal Engineer officers in Civil employ are ordered back to Military duty in this week's "Gazette."

The appointments are now gazetted of Colonel R. H. F. Rentick, to officiate in Command of the Bundelkhand District, and of Col. J. C. R. Glasgow, in that of Belgaum, vice Brigadier-Generals Blood and Wodehouse, on Field Service.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, SEPT. 3.

Admission of Staff pay is authorised to the undermentioned officer and non-commissioned officers whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department :—Captain Hartigan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers ; Corporal Gallagher, 2nd Durham Light Infantry ; and Sergeant Harton, 2nd Border Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, on promotion to that rank from S Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.

Major Feedall, D. S. O., on promotion to that rank from No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, has been posted to 16th Field Battery Royal Artillery.

Captain the Hon. Mostyn, on resignation of his appointment as Divisional Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Land Section, Devonport, has been posted to No. 28 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant Cruickshank, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 11 Company Western Division Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :— Surgeon-Major Jervis, 7th Bombay Infantry ; and Lieutenant Holmes, Malwa Bhil Corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Staff Corps—Lieutenant Harward, Commissariat Department, 2 months, on medical certificate ; 4th Bombay Rifles—Lieutenant Krickenbeck, 3 months, on medical certificate ; 26th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Paul, 7 days, on private affairs.

Station Staff—Lieutenant Stuart, Wing Officer, 25th Bombay Rifles, to officiate as Station Staff Officer (2nd-class), at Mhow, as a temporary measure, with effect from the date of joining, vice Captain Burton, Royal Fusiliers, deceased.

ACCIDENT ON THE S.-M. RAILWAY.

PERMANENT WAY DAMAGED.

An accident occurred on the Southern-Mahratta Railway, this morning, a few miles from Londa station. An axle of a goods wagon broke, and the wagon got derailed. Owing to the speed at which the train was going the wagon was dragged 120 yards before the train stopped.

Six other waggons were also derailed, and the permanent way damaged.

No loss of life is reported.

It is feared passengers will have to be transhipped to-morrow.

CRICKET: CIVILIANS VS. MILITARY.

The annual big cricket match of the season commenced, to-day, on the Poona Gymkhana ground the sides being the Civil vs. Military.

The Civilians won the toss, and went in first, making 96 runs, of which Sale contributed 22, Bain 18, and Young 15, the rest being minor scores.

The Military went for their venture, and made 110 runs ; Bradford contributing 25, Edwardes 16, Wood 21 ; Fairfax 17, and Captain Lowis 10, the rest being minor scores.

As time was left the Civilians went for their second innings, and scored 29 runs for two wickets down.

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir Charles Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Forces, will leave Poona for Bombay by the midday train on Sunday next.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 40 new cases and 25 deaths recorded in the Poona district ; of which 23 cases and 12 deaths occurred in Kirkee ; 13 cases and 9 deaths [illegible]

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

TROOPS TO MOVE AT LAST.

THE PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS.

MOHMANDS FIRST TO BE DEALT WITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 3.

The Government of India have at last sanctioned offensive measures being taken against the tribesmen on the Peshawar border. The Mohmands will be the first tribe to be taken in hand.

Orders have been issued for the immediate concentration at Shabkadr of two brigades, under the command of General Elles, to advance into the Mohmand country, the troops to be drawn from the force now in and about Peshawar, which numbers some nine thousand men. After the despatch of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and 30th Punjab Infantry to Kohat, provision will be made for maintaining at Peshawar a force sufficient to watch the Afridi border. The action against the Mohmands is well timed, as the Hadda Mullah is said to be already on the move with 4,000 Baizai Mohmands, his intention being to visit Shabkadr again.

There can be no doubt, writes the *Pioneer*, that the policy of inactivity on the Peshawar border was creating a bad effect, not only along the whole length of the North-West Frontier, but in India itself, as the success of the Afridi raid in the Khyber has been exaggerated in every quarter.

AFRIDIS FIRE ON PATROLS.

DRAGOONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMRUD, SEPT. 3.

A Squadron of British Cavalry, while out patrolling near the Khyber Pass, this morning, was fired on by a party of tribesmen in the hills.

One Dragoon was shot dead in his saddle, whilst another was somewhat seriously wounded. Three horses were also shot.

Whilst the enemy remain in the heights we can do nothing against the tribesmen until a fully equipped expedition starts out, and for this we are now growing impatient.

The men are in excellent health and spirits, and anxious to be at them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 3.

In the country between Thal and Hangu there is reported a disturbance. Private Parker, Dragoon Guards, was killed in the Khyber, this morning. One other of the patrol was wounded, and several horses shot.

THE ENEMY PREPARING FOR FIGHT.

Nothing happened at Shabkadr, yesterday.

The enemy have planted their standards in the hills three miles back, and are said to be only waiting for supplies.

It is generally believed that the enemy will attack to-day or to-morrow.

The enemy's force is unknown.

Every precaution has been taken by Brigadier-General Elles to teach them a lesson if they attack us.

The 9th Gurkhas, F. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, and two squadrons of the 11th Hussars, left Peshawar, at 4 p.m., for Shabkadr.

The rest of the Somersets and one Wing of 8th Bengal Infantry are held in reserve at Peshawar to march at an hour's notice.

REPORTED ATTACK ON AND DEFEAT OF THE KHAN OF DIR.

Native rumour has it that the Burra Khan has attacked and defeated the Khan of Dir ; but this wants confirmation.

At Chakdara the whole valley has practically been disarmed, and large fines have been inflicted and paid.

The Commissariat Department has confiscated large quantities of grain bhoosa, besides firewood and cattle, without payment.

PROBABLE SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS BY THE ORAKZAIS.

There is no doubt that several sections of the Orakzais have determined to make simultaneous attacks on the Kurram and the Chamkanis will probably be forced to join in.

THE COMMAND OF THE AFRIDI EXPEDITION.

Sir William Lockhart has taken his passage for India, and should arrive at Bombay in about a fortnight.

It is confidently expected that he will be given Command of the Afridi Expedition ; official sanction for which, however has not yet been issued.

EXPEDITION INTO THE MOHMAND COUNTRY DECIDED UPON.

Meanwhile in view of threatening attitude of the Hadda Mullah, an expedition into the Mohmand country has been decided upon.

A Field Force under General Elles is assembling at Shabkapr at once.

STILL NO NEWS FROM SADDA.

It is reported that the Relieving Column has reached Sadda, but as communication with that post is still interrupted, it is not yet known what has happened there.

THE ORAKZAIS AGAIN THREATENING THAL AND HANGU.

The Orakzais are said to be again threatening Thal and Hangu, but after their recent performance in evading the British force, it is highly improbable they will venture upon any serious attack.

PRELIMINARY SKIRMISHES.

The following are extracts from telegrams which have reached Simla, giving further particulars of events on the frontier during the past few days :—

A Flying Column of one Squadron of the 18th Bengal Lancers, 2 guns, No 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, and 15th Sikhs, temporarily commanded by Colonel Abbott, left Hangu for Doaba on the 20th. A party of the enemy, about 500 strong, were found near Doaba. The Cavalry held the enemy with dismounted fire, until the 15th Sikhs came up, when the tribesmen disappeared. The Cavalry attempted to cut off the enemy's retreat, but without success. The enemy lost two killed and three wounded.

The camp at Hangu has been fired into during the last few nights. The casualties were one follower killed.

The Naciab Sikh school has been burnt by the raiders. That post reports that it was attacked on the 30th. A tonga was fired on at Ibrahimzai on the evening of the 31st, and the driver and syce were wounded. The assailants lost one killed and one wounded.

Three Squadrons of the 18th Bengal Lancers, two guns, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, 5th Punjab Infantry, 3rd Gurkhas, and one Squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry have marched for Doaba.

The Squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry and 3rd Gurkhas halt at Doaba, where the main Column will be formed, under command of Colonel Lawrence.

The other troops join the Flying Column, which will be commanded by Colonel Richardson.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE KHYBER FORTS.

CAPTAIN BARTON NOT TO BLAME.

LAHORE, SEPT. 3.

Details respecting the abandonment of the Khyber Pass and Khyber Rifles in Fort Ali Masjid and Lundi Kotal Serai go to show that Captain Barton, Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, was not responsible in any way for the decision to abandon the Fort, his own withdrawal, or the event that ensued.

It appears that when news of the attack on Shabkadr reached [illegible] Captain Barton prepared the posts in the Khyber for defence, electing to stay at Lundi Kotal as the most important post. He got [illegible] provisions, and at Lundi Kotal [illegible] supply, while he made arrange[illegible] Musketry for the other [illegible] Kotal, he increased the garrison [illegible] Company, making it up to the [illegible] August, Captain Barton got the first [illegible] the Afridis had risen, and intended attacking the Khyber posts. He then wrote to the Commissioner of Peshawar, asking for reinforcements of four Companies and two guns, which would have been ample to repel any tribal attack.

Instead of being granted reinforcements Captain Barton was peremptorily ordered to Jamrud on the morning of the 18th.

At that time it was known that the Afridis would not attack the pass for at least three days, and Captain Barton fully expected to return, and left his property behind.

THE FORTHCOMING TRANSFER OF A BOMBAY REGIMENT TO BALUCHISTAN.

It was rumoured yesterday that the 22nd Bombay Infantry were under orders to proceed to Quetta at once. On enquiry we learned that the relief programme for tde next cold season provides for the transfer of the 22nd to Quetta in the ordinary course, and that there is no immediate intention of sending the battalion from Bombay. It is necessary to have two native regiments in Bombay for garrison duty, and if one of them was sent to the front as being on the roster of field service, its place would have to be taken by some other regiment. It is quite possible, however, that if the situation in Baluchistan becomes more complicated the despatch of the 22nd to Quetta will be accelerated.

ANOTHER FIELD HOSPITAL SENT FROM BOMBAY.

Yesterday evening, the military authorities and Commissariat had heavy duties in despatching the No. 24 British Field Hospital to the front. The hospital was to have left last week, but owing to the staff of ward orderlies not having been made up it was not sent till yesterday. It comprises Surgeon-Major J. R. Yourdi, A.M.S., in charge, Surgeon-Major W. E. Berryman, A.M.S. ; Assistant-Surgeons A. L. Mercado, C. R. Pollock, J. H. Whittenbury, A. Paes, J. L. Lawrence, E. E. Thipthorpe, and H. F. Duckworth ; Commissariat Sergeant A. E. Douglas, Pack Store Sergeants J. Watson, J. Durragh, G. Trimnell, J. W. Haigh. Nursing Orderlies—Privates M. McWilliam, W. Armstrong, D. Marshall, P. Riley, J. Symonds, G. Robinson, E. Lindsley, and G. McGowan, three assistant storekeepers, twenty-nine Army Hospital Corps, and one hundred and forty-five public and ten private followers. The men were entrained by half-past four o'clock and ten minutes later, the special of the G. I. P. Railway steamed off from the Sassoon Dock. The men were in high spirit, and gave three cheers as the special moved on—Major W. F. Cahusac, D. A. A. General, and Captain Clowes of the Commissariat Department, were in charge of the arrangements. Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding Bombay District, and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Col. G. W. R. Hay, M. D., Principal Medical Officer of the Bombay and Aden Districts, were present. The 24th British Field Hospital is expected to reach Rawalpindi on the morning of the 8th instant.

CAPTAIN BARTON'S STORY OF LUNDI KOTAL.

WE have received from Captain Barton, Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, the following explanation and correction of some points in the account of the action of the Khyber Rifles in the recent fighting in the Khyber, and of the incident of dis-arming them, given by a Peshawar correspondent of ours on the 29th instant :—Your correspondent says the garrison of Lundi Kotal only held out for two hours ; as a matter of fact, they resisted steady attacks for over twenty-four hours. He also says, "Lundi Kotal was taken by the enemy without much resistance on the part of its garrison." The enemy lost over one hundred killed and the garrison had one native officer killed and one severely wounded. The latter who was shot through the middle of the shoulder-blade in the early morning of the 25th continued fighting and encouraging his men until the fort was taken about midday. The Subedar, who was killed just before the enemy effected an entrance and who conducted the defence, had two sons in the attacking force and one son with him in the Khyber Rifles. The losses amongst the defenders cannot be ascertained as yet, but they were not less than ten killed. The Subedar commanding the Mullagori company, when the enemy through treachery effected an entrance into the fort, collected his company and fought his way through, losing several men in doing so. He then took his company through the Shilman country and is on his way back to Jamrud without the loss of a rifle. Taking the above facts into consideration, I thing you will admit your correspondent's remarks were unjust. The Khyber Rifles have not been disarmed. The incident referred to by your correspondent was as follows :—The first news of the fall of Lundi Kotal reached Jamrud in the middle of the night, and the men of a certain tribe were said to have behaved badly. There were many men of the particular tribe on guard that night, and it was feared that some of them bearing garbled accounts of what had happened might desert with their rifles. The men of the clan who were on guard were relieved by men of other tribes, and their rifles placed in the company arm-racks. A company of the Khyber Rifles took part in a reconnaissance in force to the entrance of the Khyber this morning and crowned the high hills to the south.

THE FIGHT ON THE UBLAN PASS.

The following details of the fight on the Ublan Pass have reached us :—At 4 a.m., on the 27th instant, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, the Royal Scots Fusiliers' 2 Companies, half squadron 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and the 9th Field Battery under the command of General Yeatman-Biggs, made a reconnaissance towards Ublan Pass, where the enemy was reported in considerable strength. Advanced parties of Bazotis being observed on the heights, the battery opened fire making excellent practice, when the 2nd Punjab Infantry, supported by the Royal Scots Fusiliers, were ordered to clear the hills, which they did. Our losses : 2 officers of the Scots Fusiliers, one Subadar wounded, one sepoy killed, and several wounded. The heat was oppressive and several cases of sunstroke occurred in the Fusiliers, two being fatal. The enemy's losses are unknown. Kohat itself had not been attacked by the 28th ultimo, but troops were ordered to sleep with arms, etc. by them. Troops in Kohat on the 28th were the wing Scots Fusiliers ; 3rd Field Battery ; 2nd Punjab Infantry, 1 squadron and Depot, 3rd Punjab Cavalry. On the 29th we expected : 3rd Bengal Cavalry and 5th Madras Infantry. During the night of the 26th and 27th there went to Hangu by forced marches 1st and 3rd Gurkhas, a Section of the Field Hospital for Native troops ; and on the 28 : 18th Royal Irish Regiment ; 9th Field Battery, and Bombay Sappers and Miners. Desultory fighting has been going on for some days with varying results between local levies and tribesmen. Ladies in the station sleep in Khoat Fort. A forward movement of the General and Staff to Hangu, in a few days, was expected, and it was thought possible that the moveable column from Kohat might join hands with one from Peshawar. On the morning of the 30th at 6-30 a.m., a force consisting of No. 3 Field Battery, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 12th Bengal Infantry, and 2 companies Scots Fusiliers was to start from Kohat for the purpose of effecting a junction with a moving column advancing from Peshawar. As the Ublan Pass, through which the Peshawar column must pass in order to reach this place, is reported to be strongly held by the Bazotis, it is possible that some heavy fighting may take place. The General and Staff who were to have left Kohat on the afternoon of the 30th for Hangu were to remain at Kohat for another day or so. Captain Baird Smith and Lieutenant North are the two officers of the Scots Fusiliers who were wounded in the action of Muhammadzai on the 27th. The latter officer had a lucky escape ; the bullet a snider having entered the stomach and passed round the ribs. Both officers are doing as well as can be expected. Two more men of the 2nd Punjab Infantry have since died of wounds received on the 27th, bringing our total losses up to date : 2nd Punjab Infantry —5 killed and 10 wounded, including one Subadar ; and Scots Fusiliers 2 officers wounded, and one man missing, supposed to have been killed ; also several cases of sunstroke. The heat is still oppressive but a heavy shower, which fell this afternoon, has considerably reduced the temperature.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

THE SITUATION IN KURRAM.

PARACHINAR, August 26.

Although from the news in the papers it would seem that affairs are quieting down on the Peshawar-Kohat frontier, nevertheless we may yet see serious complications, at any rate, on the Kurram border. The optimistic telegrams we have seen of late are perhaps due to some extent to the natural reluctance of the authorities to allow correspondents to act as alarmists, especially as nothing is more difficult to foretell than the action likely to be taken by these wild border tribes. It must be remembered that no telegrams can be sent from the front without being subjected to strict press censorship. But anyone who has carefully studied the news from the border, cannot help being struck by some very significant facts. The gathering in Khost, which was reported in the papers many days ago, has not yet broken up. If rumours are to be trusted, on the contrary it gathers strength from day to day. It is impossible for anyone not in possession of official information to gauge the amount of truth in the rumours that prevail. The fact remains, unless rumours are utterly false, that there is a very formidable gathering in Khost, within two day's march of Parachinar. It is easy to say that it is absurd to anticipate any danger from that quarter. But those who know the power of fnaticism may be excused for feeling anxious as to the possible course of events. If it is true, which seem beyond the possibility of doubt, that the Amir's soldiers fought against us at Shabkadr, there seems no reason why his subjects should not do the same in the Kurram Valley. The smallness of the force there, and the weakness of Fort Parachinar are certainly a very great temptation. On the north from the Peiwar Kotal to the Chamkani country, the precipitous Safed Koh is a barrier the Shinwarris are not likely to cross, especially while the remembrance of their recent losses is fresh in their minds. The Chamkannis up to date have shown no inclination to violate the recent settlement effected in last July. But lower down the valley, with the Khost border on one side, and the Orakzai and Zaimukts (not to mention the Afridis) on the other, there is still, to say the least, real danger of very serious trouble. It must be remembered that the Turis are Shias, whereas the bordering tribes almost without exception are Sunnis, and that there are a certain number of the latter leaving among our Turi subjects in the Lower Kurram. If we are weak in Upper, we are practically powerless in Lower Kurram, in case of any serious attack. The Sikhs at Fort Thal would no doubt be able to hold their own. But the small garrison of 33 Sikhs at the Sadda post and the 100 men of the Kurram Militia in the village, in spite of the help of the Turis, might be exceedingly hard pressed by a large hostile force. If ammunition were unlimited, they would have a better chance ; but with only the usual regulation allowance their rounds would very soon be expended. Even if Thal and Sadda held out, there is nothing whatever to prevent the Masazai raiding the lower part of the valley from one end to the other. The Turis (with the exception of the body organised by the Political Officer) are very poorly armed, having sold their weapons to the Wazirs, when we took the valley over. The villagers could offer next to no resistance to any large body of Masazai. The loss to our prestige that would result if we failed to protect our subjects would be immeasurable. But at present it would be impossible for the troops in Kurram to do much to help the villagers, as it is impossible for anyone to be in two places at once, and political reasons make it necessary to keep as many men as possible concentrated at Parachinar. Even there the total number of infantry, including the Kurram Militia, only amounts to about 900 rifles. It is impossible for anyone not in possession of official informa- tion to say to what extent the Orakzais and Afridis may have combined. The first rumours of gatherings were only followed by insignificant raids. We have as yet heard nothing as to the subsequent movements of the tribes. For all we know the raids instead of being the end, may really be the beginning of serious trouble all along the line. Had reinforcements arrived at Sadda, they would have been a very great deterrent to the warlike ambitions of the Masazai. In case of trouble, troops would have been able to go out and protect our subjects. As it is, the Kohat Field Force has returned from Dwaba to Hangu, which is six days' march from Sadda. Troops may be required at Hangu as a reinforcement to the Samana, but even on the principle of prevention being better than cure, they are very urgently needed in the Kurram Valley.—*Pioneer.*

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

ABOLITION OF THE PRACTICAL COURSE FOR PASSED ENGINEER STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the abolition of a practical course in England for passed Engineer students of Cooper's Hill College except in the case of one or two students specially selected for practical instruction in Mechanical, Sanitary, and Electrical Engineering, Mining and Architectural.

The new arrangements will come into force next autumn, but Assistant Engineers who passed out last July will be allowed the option of either proceeding direct to India or remain for one year's practical course.

On arrival in India the Cooper's Hill Engineers will as a rule be posted for one year to the Administration where large engineering works are in progress, before joining the province for which they may have been allowed to elect.

THE FAMINE.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

BHADVACHALUM IN MADRAS AND AHMEDNAGAR ALONE CAUSING ANXIETY.

The complete statistics now available show that the total numbers under famine relief throughout India and Burma have fallen to just under two and a-half millions.

All Provinces report greater or less decrease except Bombay, which has twenty-six thousand more people under relief than last week. Prices in Madras are easier, but elsewhere they show little change. The prospects of crops have considerably improved both in Madras and in Upper Burma, while elsewhere they continue generally good.

The two worst areas now appear to be Bhadvachalum, in Madras, where the condition of the people gives cause for anxiety, and Ahmednagar, in Bombay Presidency. Fodder, however, is still insufficient throughout the Deccan, and the condition of the agricultural stock is described as deteriorating in Sholapur, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, and parts of Satara and Belgaum.

In Delhi much damage has been done by locusts, which are present throughout a great part of the Punjab and Sind.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, SEPT. 3.

Several interesting mounted events came off on the race course early this morning. The attendance was large. In tent-pegging with lance for officers 17 competed. Lieutenants Berry, 72nd Field Battery, Lee, 20th Hussars, Hewlett, 2nd Lancers, Major Gordon, 2nd Lancers, Captains Hussey, R. H. A., and Crawford, Aide-de-Camp, remained for final ; the others who competed being Captains Leveson Gower, Major Robinson, Lieutenant Plummer, Captain Heneage, Surgeon-Major Bull, Captain Curzon, Lieutenants Parry, James, Montresor, Cobham, and Griffiths.

Tent-pegging with sword, in which twelve competed, was won by Lieutenant James, 20th Hussars, whose style was much admired. Captain Heneage came second, and Captain Curzon third.

In heads and posts twelve competed, Lieutenant Lee, 20th Hussars, gained by 28 points, winning a cup. Captain Leveson Gower made 25 points, the others being Lieutenant Plummer, Captains Heneage, Hussey, and Crawford, Lieutenants Parry, James, Brogan, Cobban, Hewlett, and Griffiths.

Tent-pegging with lance for Native officers was won by Jamadar Bhursingh, 2nd Lancers ; Resaldar Yakoobali Khan, Governor's Body Guard, coming second. Eight others competed.

In tent-pegging with sword Resaldar Yakoobali, Governor's Body Guard, won ; Resaldar Ramchander Mohite, 2nd Lancers, coming second.

In heads and posts four competed, and Jamedar Bhursing, 2nd Bombay Lancers, won by 11 points ; Jamedar Shaik Mohideen, 2nd Lancers, being second with 10 points.

In tent-pegging with sword Lieutenant James, 20th Hussars (30 points) won a cup. His style of taking pegs was loudly applauded. Captain Curzon, 18th Hussars, gained 14 points.

In the riding and jumping competition fifteen competed. Majors Mercer and Robinson, Dr. Bull, and Lieutenant Brogan remained for final, which will be played to-morrow.

The galloping competition for the Royal Horse Artillery, for which his Excellency Lord Sandhurst has given a prize of Rs. 75, was won by the centre and left sections L Battery.

In driving competition for Field Battery, for which also Lord Sandhurst has given a prize of Rs. 75, three teams competed, and remains for final between the 1st and 16th Field Battery ; the former having made 95, and the latter 91 points. The 72nd Field Battery also competed, and made 85 points.

In tug-of-war, the 9th Bombay Infantry beat the 4th Rifles, and won Rs. 60.

Tent-pegging by sections with lance over hurdles was won by the 1st Field Battery, who won Rs. 20.

A large and fashionable gathering assembled at the race-course this afternoon. The proceedings opened with the bayonet exercise. The 2nd Grenadiers, who won the prize, went through without any mistake.

The artillery driving and galloping competition was held afterwards. A serious accident was averted, in which a driver in the L. Battery was knocked clear out from the carriage.

The bayonet exercise of the Royal Irish Rifles was gone through without any hitch, and was loudly applauded by the spectators.

The musical ride by the 2nd Bombay Lancers was very attractive. The Band of the 19th Bombay Infantay came specially to play for the occasion. Sixty men took part.

Afterwards a brilliant charge in line with the Lancers took place, which was done wonderfully.

Tug-of-war between the 4th Rifles and the 9th Infantry lasted for ten minutes. The latter, who were strongly built, won nicely.

The Gymnastic display by the Gymnaium Staff was very good. The men went through several exercises.

A night attack by the Cavalry was the best show ever held in any previous tournaments held. Sixteen men divided into three squads. Several piles of straw were placed in certain spots, and made fireworks ; while a number of dummies with sticks were stuck up. The Cavalry had to attack and carry off the dummies from the encampment on a signal given by the rocket star. As soon as the rocket was fired, and amidst much noise of crackers fired, the Lancers rode and packed up the dummies, raidng over hurdles.

Several horsemanship feats were performed.

DEPARTURE OF MR. H. CONDER.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe, yesterday afternoon, by the mail steamer Rome, was Mr. Henry Conder, the retiring General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. A large number of friends and admirers and several officers of the Railway company were present at the Ballard Pier, to bid good-bye to Mr. Conder, amongst them being Mr. Keily, Deputy Traffic Manager ; Mr. Thomson, Secretary to the General Traffic Manager ; Mr. Nicholson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent ; Mr. Morris, of Messrs. Gostling and Morris ; Mr. Phipps, of the British India Steam Navigation Company ; Mr. Pilcher, Company's carting contractor ; Mr. Pringle, Secretary to the Y. M. C. A. ; the Rev. R. M. Grey, of the Free Church, and several others. Shortly after 2 o'clock, Mr. Conder drove to the Ballard Pier, where be was heartily received by those present. After shaking hands and wishing good-bye to all, Mr. Conder stepped into a steam launch, which left the pier amidst cheers. Most of the friends and office brethren accompanied him in the launch, and saw him off on board the steamer. The Chief Engineer, the Auditor, and several officers of the company, and his office staff, who were prevented by their duties to go to the Ballard Pier, wished Mr. Conder good-bye in the company's offices.

THE TILAK TRIAL.

MR. PUGH ADMITTED TO THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

WE understand that the Hon. the Judges of the High Court have granted the application of Mr. Pugh, of the Calcutta Bar, who has been retained to defend the Hon. Mr. Tilak, to be admitted to practice in this Court. They have, however, refused a similar application made by Mr. Garth, who had been engaged to defend the second accused, Bal.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, AUG. 13.

THIS is the farmhouse of quite a small farm, and the house is a cottage consisting of an old part and a new part. The old part had one room below in which was a ladder leading to two garrets above ; the ladder is now gone ; it looked upon a pretty little old-fashioned flower garden, beside which was a large kitchen garden. My own room has a south and west aspect over cornfields, the corn just cut. Soon after daybreak I am awakened by the skylark, the yellow-hammer, the titlark, and a numerous assortment of other warblers whose names I know not. Indeed I am more ignorant of birds than should be allowed to any one except on the plea of short sight and slow sight. The air is both soft and strong ; now the air of Norfolk, to me at least, is both hard and strong. This air has a caressing quality ; it soothes and cools and refreshes. About a mile from the house one comes upon the sea, where the cliffs recede inland, dropping down a little, and forming a bay. Here are houses, villas, cottages, one or two hotels, and a public house for tippler and for tripper. It is a rising watering-place, not yet fully risen, but they are building. I am sorry for my grandchildren yet unborn. It will be their melancholy lot to find the once lonely beaches of this island built round with villas and lodging houses ; there will be no country left at all ; the custom of living in great towns will be abandoned, and all the world, as soon as we shall be able to get from Edinburgh, say, to London in a quarter of an hour, will live in what they will be pleased to call the country.

I am not going to name this place. There is still a touch of the rural and the unfrequented about it. One butcher carries on his necessary trade ; there are two or three "general" shops, with books in one window and groceries in another ; there is a post-office, of course ; and in winter the people take in each other's washing to supplement their slender means ; fish comes in two or three times a week ; the mutton is tough ; the milk sometimes gives out ; the living is, in fact, not luxurious. The church is Norman and very fine ; the tower low ; the windows small ; the west entrance quite splendid ; in fact, the churches about this part of the country are very fine. The reason is that, when the French masons came over here to build our cathedrals, they put up parish churches as they went along as an odd job. The villages were small—mere hamlets, amid deep woods—and the churches were a world too wide for the scanty congregations ; but the towers, the Norman arcades, the carving of the arches, the engaged columns, all speak of expiation and of terror, if not of repentance, for crimes of violence and tyranny. It was an age of faith, but not of works.

I am the object of individual attention in the current number of the "Quarterly Review." This is gratifying, and would be much more so if the writer, who realy wishes to be fair, had understood what he was writing about. This, unfortunately, he does not. The article is called "On Commencing Author," and purports to be a commentary on a paper edited by myself, called the "Author." Had the reviewer read that paper before he wrote his commentary, his article would have been very different. I cannot consider his blunders in full in these columns, but there are certain statements or arguments in the article which affect the whole world of readers as well as writers. For that reason, I invite the present reader's attention to them. Thus, he deprecates the commercial side of literature, and thinks it tends to degrade the author. Now, first of all, Fielding, Johnson, Pope, Byron, Moore, Tennyson, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Macaulay—every single writer of success or popularity—all these have been keenly and wisely alive to the commercial side. Next, the commercial side is one thing, and the literary side is another thing. The commercial side—the former—does not exist in the writer's mind until he has finished with the latter. In other words, no good work could possibly be produced if the workmen's mind were filled with thoughts of dollars. But, the work once finished, surely the writer, without the least injury to his work, may become just as commercial as he pleases. Here, for instance, is a simple illustration of this perfectly simple statement, which is always misrepresented. A poem—a play—a novel—an essay—a history—may be compared with a picture. Will my readers be so good as to tell me whether that picture, when finished, is injured by being sold at a high price ? Oh ! but authors ought to be above pecuniary considerations. Why authors more than painters ? This, you see, is the ridiculous conventional Fudge which is kept up by interested persons in order to keep literary men and women from a knowledge of what a literary estate is worth. Fudge ! Fudge and foolishness ! If an author chooses to give his MS. to anybody else he may, that is his look out ; if he chooses to part with it without examining the terms, that, again, is his own look out. I do not say that he is a fool. A man may give away if he pleases, a landed estate. I do not say that he is a fool. It is his own look out. But if he wisely decides to have his property treated from a business point of view, he may strengthen himself with the reflection that he is only imitating the greatest masters of literature and following their example, and at the Society of Authors we tell him what his property may mean.

This utter inability to distinguish between the literary and the commercial side ought not to be allowed in a contribution to the "Quarterly Review." I say that, after all that has been written in the last ten years, it is melancholy to find a good writer, actually in the "Quarterly Review," still prating over such silly, conventional stuff. But there is other stuff in the article quite as silly. We actually come across the old, old, weary, weary Bogey of Inspiration. The reviewer is afraid that the writer may be tempted to go on writing. Really ! He advances this danger as real and imminent, and immediately afterwards not perceiving that the lines contradict him flatly, quotes the words of Beranger :

Le bon Dieu me dit, "Chante !
Chante, pauvre petit."

Why is the writer—the writer to the manner born, who cannot choose but write—to be forbidden to write ? Does the painter stay his hand at thirty, never to paint again? Does the sculptor stop at one statue ? Does the architect stop with one building ? And is the writer to stop with one book ? Oh ! the wearisome, futile folly—oh ! the conventional blether, that is written daily about authorship ! However, here is one rule by which you may know and measure the folly of those who write this stuff. Take the life of any of those great writers—say Dickens, Thackeray, or George Eliot—mentioned above, and compare their practice—masculine, direct, and sensible—in the conduct of their literary estate, with the sentimental drivel about commercial degradation, and inspiration, and what not.

The Reviewer also insinuates—or indirectly charges—the "Author" with publishing the pecuniary arrangements made by individual writers. Had he read the subject of which he writes—namely, my Journal—he would have found that never once—not in any single instance—does the "Author" give the figures or the income of any living writer. It gives facts and figures to explain and illustrate principles, and as a guide to the right understanding of the case, but never the facts and figures of individuals. These, it is true, are given by some organs whenever they can get at them. At the Authors' Society we have access to papers which give an immense quantity of these facts, but we never publish any.

He also suggests that the "Author" deprecates criticism, which is untrue. It does deprecate short "notices" of books, because they are not criticism. They might be "judgments" if the books were read ; but the books are not read. A criticism demands (1) elbow room, and (2) the reading of the book. When a man has to "notice" a dozen books in paragraphs each an inch or two in length, it stands to reason—I do not in the least blame the writer, but it is perfectly certain—that he cannot possibly read the books before him. Then what follows ? Four things among others, all injurious to literature. The reviewer loses respect for his own work ; with the loss of respect goes the loss of conscience and of honesty. The public ceases to read empty stuff that can only speak in vague and general terms—often vaguely spiteful ; they pay no kind of heed to the short "notice." Then they lose such regard for literature as they might once have had, since the editor himself obviously attaches no importance to the subject. Lastly, the paper itself loses, *wholly and absolutely*, the character which it might have enjoyed as a guide to the reader and a critic to the author. What, then, do I propose as a remedy ? I propose that criticism should be a distinction. A book selected as the subject of criticism should be, to begin with, important—it may be for evil, but important. Are there so many as 300 important books every yeas ? Well, but I do not ask for one book every day. There are at least 100 books of importance enough to furnish the subject of a paper by a competent writer. As for the rest, they belong to the ruck ; the rank and file ; let these writers make themselves important. But how is the world to know about the lesser folk ? By the readiest, most important method of any—the recommendation of one reader to another. But, again, this methods of selection, it is objected, would open the door to favouritism and to log rolling. It is an open door already—the Lord knows ! I would, however, humbly submit to English Editors the admirable custom of the "Critic" of New York. On that paper no one is allowed to review the work of any private friend or personal enemy. That is understood as a rule of the paper. Let us, O Editors of Britain, take a lesson from our cousins across the water, and close the door by which the log roller now passes freely into the sanctum, and is allowed to address the public under the mask of an honest man.

That is enough for the reviewer. I would, however, very earnestly invite the general reader—and especially the writer—to consider my position as laid down thus briefly and insufficiently. If any one has objections let him write to me. The next point this is—someone tells me that Mr. Quiller Couch has been writing in some magazine on some subject—akin to that of the "Quarterly" Reviewer. I have not seen his paper. I am told that he talks about a certain "School of Fiction," of which he says that I am to be the founder. Perhaps he has not said so. I cannot find out, here. But if he really does say so he says the thing which is not. I am not going to found a school for Fiction at all. I do not advocate one. Yet one might be useful—which in another story, I have advocated a very different thing—a school, or college, in fact, of English literature and composition. This might, or might not, include a branch for fiction. But it is the broader thing that I advocate ; and because it is the broader thing that I propose—which can hardly be attacked—certain writers make me advocate the narrower thing, which is quite easy to ridicule. Consider. It is an age in which everybody wants to write—not necessarily to enter the literary profession—but to write what is in them. The amount of slipshod stuff every day printed is terrible. Every editor knows the extreme difficulty of getting people on his staff who can marshal the facts, state the case, arrange the arguments, and draw up the conclusion effectively. Every publisher knows the mass of terrible stuff, ill written, ill-arranged, which is daily offered him for publication. This college would, at least, teach people what is meant by English Literature and by Composition ; it would turn out every year young men and women capable of expressing themselves effectively ; it would perhaps include a Branch of Fiction, in which case it would no more expect to create genius than a school of Art creates great painters. It would, however, raise the standard of criticism ; it would push the rubbish lower down and keep it down ; it would make it increasingly difficult to achieve literary success ; it would enormously advance the position and reputation of successful literary men and women : it would greatly enlarge the area of intelligent readers : and it would multiply tenfold the prizes of the profession. But these things, obvious to those who have worked at the subject, are unintelligible to those who know nothing except their own little experience ; especially is it a subject eagerly taken up by those literary men—there are still some—who are tied and bound by the old contemptible idea that it is a fine thing for one literary man to defame and misrepresent another.

I make no apology for filling my column with such paragraphs as these. They are not really personal, they concern the higher interests of literature, which demand the restoration of common sense to writers. For myself I have always found that those who talk the biggest about literary men as bagmen, pill-vendors, and other beings low down in the social scale, are themselves the keenest and most eager to get money—more money—the most money possible ; while those who are resolved upon their affairs being managed on a proper basis, as they would manage their house rents, are the least grasping, and the most easily satisfied. I find also that literary folk are only too glad to learn what their property means, and they are not to be deterred from learning what they can by any conventional Fudge ; and I, therefore, mean to go on, as long as I can, publishing and collecting all the facts which bear upon the principles underlying the management of literary property.

CYCLING AT HOME.

(FROM A WHEELING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 13.

THE Festival of Saint Lubbock, the last of the Bank Holidays before Christmas, has passed off in brilliant weather, and never in the history of cycling was there a greater number of wheelmen out upon the roads. To the seaside, to inland watering places, to every holiday resort the ways were thronged with riders, and the sight at the great railway stations where those seeking holidays further afield than a day's march were crowding, it is no exaggeration to say that at least one in three of the passengers was accompanied by a cycle, and the crush was tremendous. On main roads near towns the pleasure of cycling is on these occasions somewhat badly marred by the hordes of excursionists in carts and on charabanco, and waggonettes, stirring up the dust, and none too heedful of the rules of the road and the rights of other road users. It is on Bank Holidays that the wily cyclist starts early and betakes him to remoter districts where the tripper cannot find his way, and the beanfeaster penetrates not.

Apart from the holiday racing, which took place in almost every town in the country on Bank Holiday, on grass fields improvised for the occasion and every manner of suitable and unsuitable track, a notable feature of the August holiday in the cycling world is the holding of the Annual Cyclists Camp. In former years there have been two camps, but now one holds the field alone, and for 1897 the quiet little seaside town of Bridlington on the Yorkshire coast has been the scene of the fixture. Although nominally a cycling fixture, the wheel plays a small part in the programme of the festivities. Cycling clubs support it, and seem to take a holiday from wheeling. They run comic races, have parades in fancy costume, dwell for a day or two in tents, swim, bathe, and fulfil the old precept to "eat, drink, and be merry," and fail not in their duty under any of these heads. The whole time is given over to a thorough "spree," and practical jokes are the order of the day. A little charity mixes in, for the campers make a collection, one individual singing 80 songs and passing round the hat after each of his vocal efforts. Another wag discovered, in the dead of night, that the switch-back railway in an adjoining field was unattended, and treated himself to free rides, which made noise enough to attract the other campers, and in a body they "switch-backed" through the small hours arrayed in the flowing garments of the night.

At one of the many provincial meetings there were a good many spills of a remarkable character, owing to the peculiar nature of the track. The course was grass, the finishing point was at the end of a short straight, with a right angle corner immediately beyond it, the approach to which was downhill and banked the wrong way. Every fast finish meant chaos, and one rider sailed through the ropes and ran amuck amongst the spectators, a proceeding one degree worse than the unpleasant experience of suddenly charging a flock of sheep, or a herd of cows. Years ago, this particular field, when used for racing on solid-tyred machines was famous for the element of danger, and the fact that only local men conversant with its peculiarities could get round it, but to-day, with the high speeds due to pneumatic tyres such death traps ought to be barred from the holding of cycle races by the governing body controlling racing in this country.

Quite the most interesting races held this year in Great Britain were the world's championships at Glasgow, on Monday last. This meeting is the fifth of its kinds held under the auspices of the International Cycling Association, founded by Mr. Henry Sturmey. New South Wales is one of the countries affiliated to the Association ; but the representatives of the Australian Colonies were not able to hold their own among the pick of all the nations who were assembled. The chief events comprised mile championships for amateurs and professionals, and two events for the different classes for one hundred kilometres. Both the latter were won by representatives of the old country, and the finer race the amateur event secured by E. Gould, a member of the celebrated North Road Club, whichhas produced so many men of mark in the world of competitive cycling. He did not get the lead until five-sixths of the journey was done, but he was going fresh and well and strongly to the end when all the other men were spun out, and he had class to meet as well, for Ponscarme, the Belgian, was riding, and noteable distance men, such as Harris and F. D. Frost, recent winners of hundred miles races, were in the field.

The highly exciting game of bicycle polo is now being played at the Crystal Palace, where it is exciting considerable attention. There is in playing the game a great risk of injury to oneself and one's machine, which makes the game essentially a rough one, and one in which a single erratic player will upset all the field. A very strict code of rules relating to "off-side" has to be rigorously observed to allow play at all. Like most novelties, it is credited to America, but as a plain matter of fact the game has been played for years in Ireland, chiefly under the patronage of private players in their own grounds.

French women wear silks and satins in the water, but these have their drawbacks just as much as the bathing dresses of red twill and pique favoured by some English women. Many cheap kinds are made in flannelette, the ground white with light-coloured stripes which fade with sea wear. But we have to thank the women on the other side of the Channel for several novelties in bathing accoutrements—among others the pretty crossed sandals which are such an admirable addition to the canvas shoes with straw soles, without which no one should go into the water on our shingly beach, the lack of them often causing wounds in the feet from the sharp-edged pebbles. The satchels for carrying bathing gear, made in Paris, are light and practical—canvas outside, mackintosh in, with plenty of pockets for all the adjuncts. The cloaks for putting on before and after bathing are a vast improvement on those of previous seasons. They are shaped to conceal the figure, and are of such thick striped flannel that they afford protection in every sense. At the present moment the French bathing dresses are a sight too see with their many colours, fantastic cut, and elaborate trimmings ; but they are rather to be avoided than otherwise.

The racing of the last few days has been meagre and not particularly brilliant. A sparsely attended twelve hours' race was won at Burmingham by A. E. Walters, a wonderfully uncertain rider, who occasionally surprises everybody by a display of form, but is usually disappointing. The day was intensely hot, and a suffocating glare rose from the cement track. It choked off most of the riders, but Walters rode like a salamander, did not quit his saddle the whole twelve hours, and though his total of 270 miles 1,400 yards was a mile and a half per hour slower than record, it was a hot performance for such an awful day.

At Coventry, the feature of the Anglo-Irish sports was a match between Stocks and a motor, for an hour. Stocks, despite two delays, was always to the front, and won by 300 yards, doing over 27 miles in the hour. A motor capable of doing this is a force that will have to be reckoned with in the very near future.

The final of the mile amateur championship of the world at Glasgow proved a great race, Denmark, England and Ireland being represented. The championship lay between Schrader and Fawcett. The former led into the straight, and though the latter drew on the Dane gradually, he never got quite up, and Schrader won the amateur championship of the world by half a yard, amidst a scene of great enthusiasm. The winning mount was of course [illegible]

THE Government opium sale on Wednesday in Calcutta realised a total of Rs. 31,36,250. The prices at which chests sold were extremely low, the highest average for Behar opium being Rs. 985 and for Benares Rs. 950 per chest. The general average was Rs. 965 per chest.

REVIEWS.

MESSRS. BLACKIE AND SON (50, Old Bailey London) bring out a constant stream of new School Books. Their Palmerston Readers I-VI are on an excellent principle, the lessons being selected from popular authors, and interesting and stimulating to the youthful mind. Many are specially written for this Series, and all have a moral tendency, not indeed obtrusively displayed, but clear enough to give a tone to the teaching. Patriotism, which is perhaps the note of the present time in England, receives much encouragement and fuel for its flame in the lessons. The poetry selections are well made, and carefully and wisely graded for all standards. The pictures are the best yet given in school-books, some are coloured. In the first book there are simple transcription exercises, at the end of each lesson, and at the end of the book a list of words arranged for word-building, words in which there are peculiarities of spelling, and others which though pronounced alike are differently spelt, the meaning being given also. From II. to VI. the outlines of English grammar are added, with examples and exercises from the reading lessons. The spelling lists and word-building, as well as the sentence exercises at the end of the lessons, become more difficult for each standard. The construction exercises at the end of the lessons in the advanced standards should, if faithfully followed, assist much in teaching how to form clear sentences. In the higher reading books the lessons are chiefly stories of exploration and industry from all parts of the British dominions, thus familiarising the pupils with the every-day life of people in different sections of the British Empire. If there is any fault to be found with the series it is that the reading matter is made too pleasant and enticing. There is no visible attempt at mind discipline to which for so many years much value was attached in the compiling of school-books. The two small SIGHT and SOUND PRIMERS for the use of beginners are marvels of ingenuity, resulting in simplifying the work of the little pupils. The plan is not to go through the wearisome teaching of the names or sounds of the letters. There is sense in the earliest and easiest sentences, and a sketch, often coloured, illustrates the meaning and enables the child to grasp it. The blackboard lessons to accompany these primers are given at the end. THE RALEIGH HISTORY, READER VI, is a complete history up to date (1897) of the reign of Queen Victoria. Prominence has been given to the deeds and characters of the great men of our own time without the manifestation of any political bias. An effort has been specially made to give some idea of the great change in the extent of the Empire, the improvement in the condition of the people, and the development in its wealth and material resources, which have taken place during the Queen's reign. Maps and plans assist in this demonstration, and portraits and engravings of famous men and places are carefully selected. An excellent glossary fills the last pages, explaining political or technical sentences in the text which may present difficulty. A table of Queen Victoria's family, children, grandchildren, and their marriages, and the dates of the chief events of the reign make this work a complete record of the time from 1837 to 1897. BOOK II. of PARADISE LOST, edited by F. Gorse, gives a short life of Milton, copious notes, and definitions, with examples, a few parallel passages from the classics, different lists of passages for analysis and committing to memory and paraphrasing. It is a practical school book, providing all that is likely to be required by pupils in school and is not cumbered with too heavy an amount of detail which only puzzles and distracts the young student. The subject of Paradise Lost is clearly set forth in the introduction ; the short analysis of the poem given by the author is sure to be of service in clearing the ground for the pupil before attacking the work itself. The cosmology of Paradise Lost is described showing the relations of the various realms in nature and the world as described in the poem, for Milton, though well acquainted with the Copernican system, adopted as necessary to the scheme of this great poem, the old theory. It was more poetical than the new and all the expressions then in use were really founded on it. This portion of Paradise Lost is excellently arranged for Junior Schools. SAMSON AGONISTES, edited by E. K. Chambers, also arranged as a school-book, is especially designed "for those who desire to obtain a knowledge of the spirit of the Greek drama without learning Greek." The introduction, in which an interestingly written short life of Milton is embodied, gives much of the local colour of the time when the great poet lived and wrote. A description of the poem Samson Agonistes, and a consideration of it as "the record, full charged with pathos, of Milton's own sufferings and regrets" are well presented. Mr. Chambers thinks that it is "to Samson Agonistes we must turn to find the more intimate personal note of Milton's later life." It was written at a time when the Restoration had dashed his hopes of regeneration for England, when all he had worked for and set his faith on was wrecked. In this spirit the poem was written, and it more or less gives the impression of defeat, of despair. All this is made clear by Mr. Chambers' sharp analysis of the tragedy. The appendices are very useful. A gives the Book of Judges, the foundation of the Poem, B explains the Metre, and C illustrates the difference between Milton's syntax in many passages, and the prose English of our day. A glossary at the end of this well-compiled handbook gives the meanings of the most difficult words in the poem. The editor thanks previous workers in the same field, Professor Masson, Mr. A. W. Verity, Dr. Bradshaw, and others, for the assistance he derived from their works. CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR ; BOOK IV. with Introduction, Notes, and Appendices, by John Brown. The classics should not be difficult nowadays. For twenty-two pages of Cæsar's latin text of the Gallic War, we have here thirty-three pages of an introduction giving the life of Cæsar, an account of his Commentaries, a description of Roman books, and book-making, of the Roman Army of that time, and the methods of making war, beseiging towns, etc. Then there are twenty-four pages of full explanatory notes, thirty-eight exercises on the text, corresponding with the chapters, and a Latin-English vocabulary including, of course, all the words. If the pupil who runs cannot read Cæsar with this assistance it is not much credit to him. There need be none of the old weary plodding over pages unrelieved by the helpful note, where the memory of the pupil had to burden itself with hard-sought and hard-won meanings, and carry them on till the next difficulty was reached and overcome. Now everything is made as easy as play for the pupil.

KRISHIKARMA VIDYA, a Marathi Manual on Agriculture and Horticulture, by Rao Saheb R. A. Raje, of Baroda. This manual is intended to supply the want of a treatise in the vernacular dealing with the elements of scientific agriculture. It forms one of the Dayan Manjusha Series, published under the auspices of H. H. the Gaekwar, who desires to disseminate scientific literature among the masses by means of elementary treatises in the vernacular. The volume has an introduction by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, who takes a particular interest in the subject. In its present form it is a second edition of a former work, embodying much additional information. Its aim is to show how land can be made to yield a maximum return at a minimum cost, with a minimum of labour and deterioration of the soil. The language is simple, and wherever technical terms are employed, their meaning is clearly explained. The subject is treated under four heads : the first deals with agriculture in general, the second and third with wet and dry crops, and the fourth with horticulture. The author defines the relation between agriculture and the sciences of chemistry, botany and geology. The soil analysis Mr. Justice Ranade describes as scientific and elaborate. It is intended to meet the peculiarities of Indian agriculture. The relation of the several constituents of the soil to one another, and how they are changed by the use of manure is indicated. A list of the various diseases to which plants are liable is given. The chapter on the rotation of crops affords simple directions, and describes the practice at present in vogue in the Bombay Presidency. In treating of "dry" crops the author deals with staples, cereals, fibres, and tobacco, and the information in regard to them is wide and varied. "Wet" crops include the sugarcane, the plantain, and the poppy. The best method of producing sugar and molasses from the sugar-cane is discussed. For coffee cultivation the system in the Madras Presidency is advocated. It is a crop little tried in this Presidency, though the Siberian coffee bean, of which no mention is here made, grows at an elevation lower than that required for the ordinary variety of coffee, and might be tried in Bombay hill stations. The cultivation of the cocoanut palm for which the backwaters of the Malabar Coast have been utilised is alluded to. The book may be read with profit by landowners in India, especially in the Bombay Presidency, and being written in Marathi it is within the reach of most cultivators. The writer gives the botanical history of the crops he describes, and has collected information as to the medical or commercial value of several of them. A list of works at the beginning of the volume shows readers where to supplement the information offered. The Appendices give a number of meteorological statistics for reference a list of agricultural implements, and some miscellaneous information. The subject of irrigation and the various means employed for drawing and distributing water might have received more attention in the pages. The work is well printed, and the wood-cuts are useful illustrations. The author says that he does not pretend to have a higher purpose than to bring together in a convenient form for reference and teaching the existing stock of information possessed by practical agriculturists in this country, with a few suggestions for improvements, suited to the present times.

A new edition of the authorised version of the English Bible is being brought out by Elliot Stock (62, Paternoster Row, London). It is entitled THE KINGDOM OF GOD, and the intention is to so arrange it as to display both its perfect unity and the diversity of its parts. The Editor, whose name is not mentioned, hopes that the complete work will run to three volumes, "The Earthly Kingdom," "The Transition from the Earthly to the Heavenly," and "The Heavenly Kingdom," in all about 4,500 pages. The parts, if the "public appreciation and demand justify the Editor in publishing it," will be issued independently, and not always consecutively, though they will fit into their proper places when the whole is out. The Editor in his preface indicates in a shadowy manner his intention to transcend in this all other Editions of the Scriptures. It will be "the outcome of thought, feeling, inquiry, and prayer during such moments as could be secured in thirty years of an active and busy career," so no wonder it will run to 4,500 pages. The book does not read like ordinary publications. The right-hand pages of this introduction to the great work are occupied with a tentative revision of the Bible and are to be read continuously. The left hand pages have a list of variations from the authorised and revised versions with explanatry and other notes. The text has side headings of the Editor's own choosing, and finally after the four first Chapters of Genesis follows a table of lessons to be gathered from the Divine Revelation contained in them. It is in a very thorough manner that this work is undertaken. Nothing is left to the reader's individual consideration, and all that can be hoped is that the compilers concentrate in themselves the wisdom of all the ages.

THE *Englishman* has brought out in one volume a reprint of the accounts of the EARTHQUAKE in BENGAL and ASSAM from the numerous centres that felt the shocks. The reports have been brought together in chronological order, so that the course of the calamity can be followed. It will be seen that the first accounts of the catastrophe, far from exaggerating it, gave but a faint idea of the real damage done and discovered later, when people had recovered somewhat from the first fright. Now nearly three months after the earthquake Shillong is still subject to shocks, and no feeling of security can yet be indulged in, sufficient at least to warrant the rebuilding of the ruined houses and public edifices. The enormous damage to Calcutta is almost incalculable extending as it does in every direction, in some places less, in some more. The greater the strength of the house, the greater seemed the destruction, probably because the more pucca buildings were also the higher. This timely record of the earthquake is of considerable interest and utility.

MESSRS. Marion and Co., Soho Square, London, publish a SOUVENIR of the DIAMOND JUBILEE NAVAL REVIEW from photographs by G. West and Sons, of Southsea. Sixteen fine pictures, giving different positions of the fleet and many of the cruisers in full relief, make an excellent record of the Review of 1897. The same firm have brought out a SOUVENIR of the ROYAL PROCESSION, being a succession of views taken on the day of the Diamond Jubilee Procession [illegible] London. The point of view is the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, and the various troops and bodies file past through sixteen fine pictures, the sun shining and bringing out all the picturesque details of the festive scenes.

Still more Jubilee books appear. THE DIAMOND JUBILEE SOUVENIR, by H. Dutt (78, Amherst Street, Calcutta). This is a loyal, if prosaic, history of Queen Victoria from her birth to the present time, with shorter lives of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and a collection of anecdotes of the latter. The whole is simply written and taken from the records with which we all became so familiar during the Jubilee season.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL B[illegible]UCE is posted to Bangalore District on return from leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. R. M. MACPHERSON is placed on general duty at Poona.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. O. LLOYD is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, Bengal Command.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke is appointed Officiating Superintending Engineer, Punjab Command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. HART, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab Command to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore Circle.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. T. BADGLEY is transferred from Madras to the Bengal Command to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Presidency and Oudh Circle.

THE undermentioned officers have passed the examination and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel Colonel Majors, C. P. Triscott, H. F. Mercer and C. T. Robinson, Royal Artillery, and Major G. E. Shute, Royal Engineers.

THE Government of India have decided that compensation is to be paid at the rate of Rs. 3 per helmet to all corps who, under due authority, made private arrangements for the regimental supply of helmets for 1895-96, prior to the date of issue of India Army Circulars, clause 44 of 1896.

THE following appointments are made:—Colonel C. H. MacGregor, Officiating Colonel on the Staff, Fyzabad, is transferred in the same capacity to Rawalpindi. Major W. R. A. Beresord, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, Poona, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General (Temporary) Army Head-Quarters, *vice* Colonel (Brigadier-General) Jerrard, officiating in command, Sirhind District. Captain A. G. Marrable, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to officiate as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, Bangalore, *vice* Captain Watson. Captain A. S. Koe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, in the Punjab Command, vice Major Hobday, Station Staff, Dinapore.—Lieutenant Mackenzie, R. A., Officiating Station Staff Officer, vice Lieutenant Weston. Captain C. H. Nicholson, Station Staff Officer, Lucknow, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Bengal Command, Station Staff, Meerut.—Captain H. A. Thompson, Connaught Rangers, to be Officiating Station Staff Officer, vice Lieutenant Lewes, Essex Regiment, on Field Service. Major D. W. Hickman, 31th Punjab Pioneers, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Head-quarters, Punjab Command, vice Major Grover, appointed to the Tochi Field Force. Captain H. W. G. Graham, D. S. O., 5th Lancers to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Punjab Command, vice Captain Dillon, appointed to the Malakand Field Force. 21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant R. T. I. Ridgway, Adjutant, 40th Pathans, to be Officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 33th Sikhs.—Captain H. L. Custance to be Wing Commander, vice Captain W. D. Gordon, deceased. Lieutenant A. K. Blair, to be Wing Officer, vice Custance. 38th Dogras.—Lieutenant H. A. Harington, 26th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. Lieutenant H. S. Tyndall, Officiating Wing Officer, 40th Pathans, is transferred in the same capacity. 2nd-Lieutenant O. A. G. Fitzgerald, 25th Punjab Infantry, is transferred as a supernumerary. 45th Sikhs.—Captain G. R. Crawford, 28th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Commander, vice Major W. W. Taylor, deceased. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E. L. Swifte, to be Quartermaster. 14th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant G. M. G. Parker, to be Quartermaster. 35th Sikhs.—Captain F. Duncan, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, Captain W. I. Ryder, 1st Gurkha Rifles, and Lieutenant H. Bethune, 32nd Punjab Pioneer, to be Officiating Wing Officers as a temporary measure. Lieutenant A. H. Turing to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 36th Sikhs.—Lieutenant F. T. Duhan, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity as a temporary measure. 11th Bengal Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant G. M. Orr, Officiating Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant M. R. Pocock, Officiating Wing officer, 19th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. R. D. Churchill, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 19th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 3rd Sikh Infantry.—Major T. Quin, 2nd-in-Command, 4th Sikh Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major Pollock, appointed Commandant, 1st Sikh Infantry. 7th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Knowles Derbyshire Regiment, candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 16th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant R. J. Cuming, Suffolk Regiment, candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 24th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant K. H. Lloyd, Lancashire Fusiliers, candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.—Lieutenant A. Hewlett, Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

THE POST OFFICE AND LOYALTY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Major-General Nixon, in writing about the Amir and the tribesmen, in your issue of the 30th ultimo, very aptly observes upon the evil of overdoing the Post Office agency in undesirable localities. We have nothing but unqualified praise for the manner in which the arduous task for enlarging the operation of this department in its various branches has been conducted in the past in this country, which presents numerous difficulties of its own in every walk of administration. We now and then hear of the Indian postal system tending to disseminate mischief and riots. In this connection, it is worth while for me to mention here a conversation which I overheard among certain Maratha labourers a few days ago. They were discussing the advantages of the English rule as compared to other Governments. They all extolled the security of life and property which the people enjoy in the present Government. "A man," said one of them, "may now openly take rupees in his hand and travel from place to place without fear of robbery or molestation. It was not so in former times." "You may now send 50 rupees," said another, "to any distance for a commission of eight annas to your friends or relatives without any risk whatsoever. Such a good Government is nowhere to be found." Here is a hint to show that the post office is no weak instrument in holding the loyalty and peace of the people. The authorities of the department have, no doubt, a sincere devotion for their duty, and if we find post offices at small villages which do not pay or at places where they may be supposed to do harm instead of good, it is not their fault. The blame rests with those who think that a great number of post offices in abstract is a sure test of creditable progress and energetic work. It will repay trouble to inquire how post offices sometimes come to be opened at very small and insignificant villages and how many large and important villages go quite without these very necessary public institutions. I think it is time when some more effective and practicable standard should be carefully considered and adopted in place of what at present exists. The regular sale of postage stamps and other such are means of estimating the income within the jurisdiction of such offices may prove of some benefit to the purpose.—Yours, &c.,

E. A. P.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

NEWS OF THE DAY

SIR GEORGE WHITE, we understand, is not likely to leave India to take up his appointment at Home until December. By that time the North-West frontier should once more have been reduced to order.

TRANSPORT is being sent up to the front fast, and the troops at Peshawar should soon be able to move out. Two to three hundred wagons are passing Lahore daily with camels, mules and ponies, besides the great number of these baggage animals that are railed from districts further up the line or marched into the Peshawar plain from other districts.

THE recent heavy rain in the hills has brought the Tons river down in heavy flood, and the bridge on the Simla-Chakrata road has been washed away. The flood was the highest on record.

IT is not intended, the Allahabad paper understands, to occupy the Khyber Pass with troops, at least for the present. General Elles' force will continue to stand as a corps of observation watching the Mohmand and Afridi border until the decision of Government is announced regarding the Tirah expedition.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The statement which has appeared in some quarters that the Government of India are writing again to the Amir asking for specific answers to specific questions, and requesting him to avoid generalities is a pure fabrication. No such action has ever been thought of.

THE Bengal Telephone Company claims compensation for damage done to its lines in Calcutta during the late riots. Legal advice has been asked for by the Government.

ALMOST immediately after the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival at Darjeeling on Wednesday [illegible] there was a sharp shock of earthquake, which however lasted for a few seconds only and did no damage.

IT is proposed to depute special officers for [illegible] acquisition of lands at Kidderpore for the Beng[illegible] Nagpur Railway.

A RESOLUTION on the working of the income tax in Bengal in 1896, states that the increase amounted to nearly three lakhs net, the revenue being Rs. 47,36,114, of whi[illegible]e realised [illegible] more than half was contributed by Calcutta, "[illegible] Public feeling in regard to the tax," says the Resolution, "remains the same although it finds less expression, as people are beginning to realise more generally that the tax cannot be avoided."

ON the subject of the future of the petroleum industry in Japan the "Shogyo Shimpo" writes that next to cotton, sugar, cotton yarn and woven goods, kerosene oil ranks among the most important articles of import. During last year, 54,692,886 gallons, valued at 6,331,036 yen, were imported, while the quantity of oil produced in Japan in 1894 was only 75,000 gallons, or but 14 per cent. of the quantity imported. However, it is the general opinion of experts that with skilled direction, the production can be greatly increased, as the oil veins extend from the province of Totomi to Hokkaido, via the provinces of Echigo and Shinano In Echigo district the industry has become greatly developed since 1893. In many localities the American system of digging the wells has been adopted and American engineers have been employed. A considerable number of small companies have been started and some of them are realising considerable profit, in one instance as much as 150 per cent. Of course a large proportion have lost heavily in this industry, but on the other hand many companies have amassed large fortunes. Capitalists, however, still hold aloof and the outlay on enterprises of this character is small in comparison with other mining industries. And yet with the application of proper scientific methods, satisfactory returns can invariably be obtained. There is no reason why with proper encouragement, the petroleum industry should not become one of our greatest national resources.

A BOLDLY candid conventionality has produced "Rowena and Harold," by William Stephen Pryer (Ward, Lock, and Co., pp. 53, 1s.). It is a romance of crusading days. A Norman and a Saxon are lovers; Sir Harold goes with King Richard to Palestine, where a fair Saracen dresses his wounds; the Lady Rowena hides in a convent; her faithful servant Eric is tortured in a dungeon deep; and her sire, Sir Guy, is implicated in Prince John's treason. It is more or less the atmosphere of "Ivanhoe." We confess that our main interest with the tale was in observing how Mr. Pryer steers clear of that masterpiece. Others will perhaps find other attractions in his book; it has, for instance, two illustrations, and follows a growing fashion in presenting the author's portrait. By the way, a rood is a crucifix, and not (as he evidently believes) a church.

THE latest volume of Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s new edition of Captain Marryat's stories includes "The Pirate" and "The Three Cutters" (8vo, pp. xxiii. 256, 3s. 6d.) The "Pirate" cannot be called one of its author's best novels; many of its details are revolting and incredible, and Captain Cain himself is neither plausible nor interesting. But nearly all the incidental descriptions are in the author's happiest manner. The volume is illustrated by Mr. E. J. Sullivan, and there is an introduction by Mr. David Hannay.

THE wing of the Dorsetshire Regiment having been reported clear of cholera, has left Umballa for Rawalpindi. The Northamptonshire Regiment, also detained in a cholera camp ten miles this side of Rawalpindi, is also expected to move on within the next few days. No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery from Dehra, which is now on the railway, will go straight through to Peshawar. The 2nd battalions of the 2nd and 4th Gurkhas have arrived at Jullundur and Jhelum respectively. The Yorkshire Regiment from Ranikhet will reach Jullunder early next week. The 6th Madras Infantry are also due at Khost about the same time. No. 4 Company Madras Sappers has been ordered from Rawalpindi to Khushalgarh en route for Kohat. When all these movements have been completed a force for operations on the largest scale will be available, and doubtless no time will be lost in dealing a decisive blow first against the Orakzai-Afridi combination and next against the Mohmands. It can only be a question of collecting transport and forwarding supplies, as the troops themselves stand ready and eager to cross the frontier. Every day's delay will encourage fresh tribes to rise.

IT is really amusing remarks a contemporary to open a native newspaper nowadays—almost anyone will do—and contrast the tone of its references to the Government with that which was prevalent a couple of months ago. The complete change of attitude would be an ample justification for the policy of silent contempt with which the Government has so long treated their denunciations, denunciations that are as worthless in themselves as the present eulogies, if the issue had been confined to the administration and its critics. But as everyone knows it is in the effect that may be produced on the minds of the uncritical public that the mischief comes in. However the point for the moment is to mark the pliability of the Indian Brutuses and Phocions. If two or three prosecutions are capable of producing this remarkable change of opinion, it would seem only to need another turn of the screw at any time to bring the native journalists into a frame of mind such as their predecessors cultivated under the Mogul Dominion, when Hindu writers spoke of "the illustrious Koran," and unblushingly stigmatised their own co-religionists as infidels. The Editor of the *Hindu* of Madras must apparently be reckoned among recent converts. From the evidence given by this gentleman and his colleagues before the Commission in London, upon Famines, Home Charges, Railways and the like, one might have been entitled to suppose that in their opinion British Rule was the most deadly blight that could fall upon an unfortunate country. But such a conclusion it would seem would be an entire misunderstanding. At least in a recent article upon the question of the loyalty of Indian Mahomedans we find the Hindu saying that "with all its defects, British rule rests on the fundamental principles of justice, liberty and progress, and is capable of developing a system of government as good and as popular as that of any European country, or as the conditions of India would permit."

THE bicycle has been declared by high ecclesiastical authority to be a legitimate vehicle for pilgrims. Much of the supposed merit of a pilgrimage in the Middle Ages, and indeed until our own century, was supposed to consist in its toilsome, painful, and laborious character. The pilgrims arrived at the shrine footsore, perhaps after a journey of two or three days. Now, however, this peculiar exercise of religion is made easy and comfortable. Railways increase their profits by the wholesale conveyance of pilgrims at a reduced rate, and so long as thousands arrive at a pilgrimage shrine and deposit their offerings, they are not questioned how they got there. It was supposed, however, that a line would be drawn at the bicycle, since its use is regarded as closely allied with worldly sport. But during the pilgrimages to the Holy Virgin Maria-Radna, at Temeschr, this summer, conservative devotees have been scandalised (so the "Daily News" tells us) at the great number, both men and women, who have arrived there on their bicycles, so that a whole collection of machines has at times been left standing outside the chapel, while their pious riders were inside at their devotion. The priests who have charge of the shrine were at first inclined to rebuke these bold innovators; but upon the question being submitted to their ecclesiastical superiors, an instruction was issued to the clergy of all the surrounding communes stating, for the relief of troubled or scrupulous consciences that a pilgrimage to Maria-Radna astride a twowheeler is allowable.

CHINA NEWS.

DETAILS are to hand of the origin of the re[illegible] insurrection in Kwangsi. The trouble arose thr[illegible] the imprisonment of three men belonging to a [illegible] of bandits by the presiding magistrate of the [illegible] followed by the rescue of the incarcerated [illegible] friends, the murder of the unfortunate [illegible]trict, the capture of the city by the malcontent[illegible] by their rising of several bands of the *Kolao* [illegible]agistrate, districts. The combined bands have [illegible], and the the hills, where they have establ[illegible] in other in a strong position, and are dai[illegible] receded to to their numbers.

In the Philippines the gue[illegible] w[illegible]athering more tinues between the Filipinos and the [illegible]rfare still con- several severe encounters are reporte[illegible] Spaniards, and

On August 3 eight hundred Chin[illegible]d. fixed profession or employment, la[illegible]ese, having no from the mainland. The Japane[illegible]ded in Formosa Chinese who desire to take up resi[illegible]se require of all that they must present an ap[illegible]idence in Formosa their own local authority an[illegible]plication signed by Japanese consul of the port fro[illegible] endorsed by the The eight hundred men not [illegible] which they came. these permits were deported [illegible] being provided with

Details of the disastrous ex[illegible] to Foochow. Arsenal, near Shanghai, w[illegible]plosion at the Kiangnan

Prospectuses have been [illegible]ll be found elsewhere. ning, Weaving and D[illegible] issued of a Cotton Spin- erected in Hongkon[illegible]yeing Company, Ld., to be Matheson and Co. a[illegible], of which Messrs. Jardine, capital is fixed at [illegible] the general managers. The shares of dols. 10[illegible]ols. 1,200,000, divided into 12 000 at present, of whi[illegible] each. Only 9000 are to be issued and 3000 are offe[illegible] 6000 have been already allotted, secured not far[illegible]red to the public. A site has been

The half-y[illegible]rom the Sugar Refinery Works. Shanghai B[illegible]early meeting of the Hongkong and lations a[illegible]anking Corporation was one of congratu- pressing [illegible] compliments. Notwithstanding the de- sati[illegible] state of the silver market, an exceedingly [illegible]actory report was submitted and the usual dividend of £1, 5s. per share was declared, five lakhs are placed to the reserve fund, and about three lakhs are carried forward. The Reserve Fund now stands at dols. 7,000,000.

In the light of recent events, a case decided at the Magistracy had aroused some interest. Hon. F. H May, Captain Superintendent of Police, having received threatening letters in Chinese handwriting demanding money and fixing places where the money was to be paid over, the Captain Superintendent proceeded to one of the meeting places mentioned. He was not accosted by any person, but on making inquiries found that a fruit seller carrying on business close to the place mentioned in one of the letters bore a similar name to the signature placed at the bottom of the letter. He had the man arrested, but after examination of the prisoner and his handwriting he satisfied himself that the man had no connection with the letters, as his handwriting did not correspond, and also from the fact of his having received another letter in the same handwriting while the fruit seller was detained in gaol pending inquiries.—*China Mail*, (*Aug.* 18)

DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN RUSSIA.

WHILE in other civilised social countries, employers and employes have not yet found the solution of the important question how to regulate and improve the relations between master and servant to their mutual satisfaction, and are organising societies and meetings, with speeches, resolutions, and articles and letters to the Press, arguing on both sides of the problem, autocratic Russia is, remarks the "Anglo-Russian," solving the long and complicated dispute in its own peculiar fashion. "Don't argue," says the Governor of St. Petersburg to both employer and employee, "the authorities exist for no other purpose than to relieve you of such mental work." With this object the Governor has prepared a little "sluzhitelskaya knizhka"—that is, a servant's booklet, containing regulations, which assign practically all rights to the master and all duties to the servant. The "knizhka" will be supplied gratis to all applicants from the office of the Governor, and no servants can be engaged without producing this document. Should this order be disobeyed, the employer will be fined 50 roubles, the servant 10 roubles. Servants of either sex can be dismissed if they absent themselves from the premises of their employer during three hours. The regulations make no mention of any justificatory circumstances, or what is called "force majeure." Another reason for dismissal is the case where a servant is summoned before a court of justice by the police, being charged with any criminal offence. The regulations again say nothing about the result of the summons, so that if even the accused is declared utterly innocent, he or she can still be dismissed, and left in such case without a character to seek another situation. The employer can also dismiss servants for rudeness towards him or members of his family, but no protection is offered to servants against any rude conduct and abuse of the employer. On the contrary, the regulations distinctly give the employer the right to use ukoritelnye—i.e., reproachful expressions. What the Russian police understands under the term "reproachful" is left entirely to the employer to decide. We know, for instance, how the Governor of Odessa, Vice-Admiral Zelenoi, gave a violent slap on the face to an Odessa citizen and knocked out two of his teeth, in the way of a "reproache," for having opened his shop half an hour before the legal time; the admiral himself ultimately receiving a decoration from the late Czar Alexander III., for a whole series of similar "reproach" made to the inhabitants of Odessa during his governorship. Even loyal Russian papers criticise the head of the police's new domestic service regulations, and point out that they tend to make domestic service still more unpopular, and will increase the number of those unhappy women who cannot withstand the temptations of the easier life offered to them by vice.

A CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION RESULTING FROM INDIGESTION.

THEY say that misery loves company, and they have had it so often it has passed into a proverb. Yet it isn't an all-round truth. Some kinds of misery detest company. They want to be left alone. They hate to be elbowed and questioned and talked to. A wounded dog will always crawl into some retired place by itself. The instinct of badly injured men, after a battle, is the same. Ailments that are *mostly fancy*, tend to set tongues wagging. But real, genuine and dangerous diseases don't incite to speech. Crises which are big with fate usually come and go in quiet.

That is why Mrs. Scuffham had no desire for the society of even her best friends at a certain time she is going to tell us about.

"Up to April, 1881," she writes, "I never knew what it was to be ill. At that time I began to feel that something was amiss with me. I had no relish for my meals, and after eating my chest felt heavy and painful, and my heart would beat and thump as though it meant to leap out of its place. Presently I became so swollen round the waist that I was obliged to unloose my clothing, as I could not bear anything to touch that part of my body.

"Even the lightest food gave me pain; a little thing set my heart to beating at a great rate. My feet were cold, and cold, clammy sweats would break out all over me, leaving me exhausted and worn out. At night I got no sleep to speak of, and in the morning I was worse tired than when I went to bed. I also suffered a great deal from my feet being puffed up and sore. I could scarcely get about the house. When I went shopping I had to ride to the town and back as I could only walk a few yards.

"As time went on I lost my flesh and strength more and more, and I gave up hope of ever recovering the precious health I had so sadly lost. I took medicines, and consulted a clever doctor at Derby who examined me and said my heart was weak. He also gave me medicines, but I got only temporary ease from them, and in a short time was as bad as before. All this time I was so nervous and depressed that I had no desire for company. On the contrary, I seemed to want to be alone with my misery. Even a knock at the door frightened me, as though I expected bad news, yet I did not really. My nerves and fancies ran away with my knowledge and judgment. Thousands of women who have suffered this way will understand what I mean.

"Year after year I remained in this condition, and what I went through I cannot put in words, nor do I wish to try. It will answer the purpose to say that I existed thus for eleven and a half years, as much dead as alive. I spent pounds on pounds in physic, but was not a whit the better for any of it.

"In October, 1892, a book was left at our house, and I read in it of cases like mine being cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Bardell, the chemist, in Normanton Street, Derby, and when I had taken this medicine for a few days, my appetite was better and I had less pain. I kept on taking it, and soon my food agreed with me and I gained strength.

"After this I never looked behind me, but steadily got stronger and stronger. When I had taken three bottles I was quite like a new woman. All the nervousness had left me, and my heart was sound as a bell. Since then I have enjoyed good health, and all who know me say my recovery is remarkable. I am confident that Mother Seigel's Syrup was the means, in the hands of Providence, of saving my life and out of gratitude, and in hope of doing good, I freely consent to the publication of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Scuffham, Cooper's Lane, Laceby, Grimsby, May 1st, 1895."

This letter is endorsed by Mr. William J. Tollerton, of the same town, who vouches for the truth of what Mrs. Scuffham has said, as he personally knew of the circumstances of her illness at the time they occurred. No comment can add a jot to the force of this open, candid, and sincere communication. Whosoever reads it must needs be moved and convinced by it. The disease which filled this woman's life with pain and misery for nearly twelve years was indigestion or dyspepsia, an ailment sly and cunning as a snake in the grass and as dangerous. Send for the book of which Mrs. Scuffham speaks, and read the symptoms in order that you may know what it is, and how to deal with it. The book costs you nothing, yet it would be worth buying as if every leaf were hammered gold.

A CERTAIN farmer, located in Hertfordshire, had been much troubled during the early part of the summer by his neighbour's cattle straying into one of his fields. This field he had laid up for hay, and in order to put a stop to the encroachments and prevent further damage, the hole in the fence was mended, and the following notice conspicuously displayed on a large board: "Notice.—Any man or woman's cow found trespassing in this meadow will have his or her tail cut off, as the case may be."

THE French Minister of Agriculture has signed the death warrant of the sparrow. For some time he pleaded the cause of that much-abused bird, but has been overborne by the Chambers of Agriculture, which, with one voice, have demanded the destruction of what the Parisian journalist calls the "winged Gavroche." Such furious hatred has rarely been inspired by bird or beast. If the sparrow were a Maneating tiger he could not be more fiercely denounced. His enemies have even gone the length of insulting his voice, his personal appearance, and his gastronomical taste. So his doom is fixed by decree, and the public is authorised to shoot him at sight, while the police are enjoined to destroy his nest. Apparently, there is some scepticism in Paris as to the success of these violent measures, and it is asked what guarantee there is that the *chasseur de moineaux* will always be able to distinguish the sparrow from any other bird. But now that England, France, Canada, and the United States are agreed on his destruction, poor cock sparrow is not likely to do us much more harm.

A MAD KING'S FREAKS.

IF Ludwig II., the young King of Bavaria, was mad, it was from excess of Majesty. The monarch of one of the smallest kingdoms of the world, his opinion of himself was magnificent beyond all dreams of grandeur. Ordinary people were not sufficiently exalted to be his companions; ordinary occupations afforded him no gratification; all the chateaux and palaces which he inherited when he came to the throne were squalid for one so great. Architecture and building were his ruling hobbies, and he was thus able to gratify the one delusion by building magnificent edifices, the second by occupying his time in the most extraordinary fashions, and the third by shunning society and escaping the inspection of ordinary eyes, either in his gorgeous retreats, or by retiring to one of the more humble dwellings he erected on various mountain summits, where a few attendants awaited his unexpected visits. Ludwig's mania for solitude took the most unexpected twists. He enjoyed his own company best on those occasions when people whose minds are less phenomenally balanced consider companionship most essential. It was his fancy to have dramatic and musical performances for himself alone. Unfortunate theatrical managers and indignant musical directors, not daring to resist the royal whim, were driven to waste their talent by providing entertainments. The theatre was darkened, the orchestra, the chorus, and the full dramatic company were grudgingly provided, one and all detesting the work of putting forth their best efforts for the amusement of an empty house, save for the solitary figure sitting silent and motionless in the shadow of the royal box. Music Ludwig loved, and many of his wildest extravagances and maddest acts of prodigality were due to the influence of Wagner, his one friend and adviser. It was Wagner who prompted his most transcendent folly, the erection of a huge theatre at Bayreuth for that composer's glorification. One performance alone entailed an expenditure of £20,000, of which £15,000 was paid by the King, the rest being barely covered by the sale of tickets.

Reared from his childhood amidst the most enchanting scenery, Ludwig dearly loved the lonely mountains and the silent forests in which his possession were so rich. Delighting to turn night into day, he would order his horses after dark; and the jingle of his sleigh-bells and the big cracks of the postilions' whips would bring the peasantry to their bedroom casements to see a brilliant equipage flash by, a phantom that vanished in a whirl of snow-dust, a dream of red and gold and blue and silver, and above the head of the silent occupant two crowns glowing with electric light. It was only the simple inhabitants of the Bavarian Alps who ever caught a glimpse of these fairy like vehicles. The front of one was formed by a gigantic shell borne by Tritons with little cupids seated on its edge whose tiny arms carried back wreaths to the royal occupant. The ornamentation of another was so profuse that but three small spaces were left on the panels, and these were occupied by delicate mythological scenes painted by the hand of a famous Munich artist. The King's sleighs were never drawn by fewer than four horses. He appears to have been fond of these animals, whom he called his "dumb courtiers." But like everything else about him, they were compelled to suffer in order to gratify their master's fancies. During the winter of 1874 instructions were sent to the royal stables that the thirty best horses they contained were, for several days, to be fed on nothing but oats. The grooms imagined they were to be entered for a race. Though a blinding snowstorm was raging, Ludwig commanded some workmen to at once set about erecting a wooden tower in the forest adjoining his palace, and round this tower a gallery was to run. Finally, when his plans were matured, he stationed an orchestra of wind instruments near this erection, taking up his own position on the balcony. In the cornfields near he had scattered here and there drums, kettles, and some soldiers with rifles loaded with powder, and an order was given that each man should remain hidden and silent. At a given signal the horses were led quietly to the foot of the tower. Then the King gave a sign which was understood by the leader of the orchestra, by the drums, kettles, trumpets, and soldiers. In an instant the most infernal hubbub broke forth. Each drummer vied with the other to beat louder, the trumpeters nearly burst their cheeks, there were powder explosions, thrill whistles, and most diabolical howls. The terrified horses broke their fastenings. Mad with terror they reared, wheeled, zigzagged; plunging and kicking they galloped here and there; with blood-red nostrils and floating manes they bolted in all directions to the jeopardy of the orchestra and the terror of the drums and kettles in the fields. One by one they disappeared over the horizon, white with foam, still snorting and rolling their eyes. It was days before some of them were found, many were picked up enfeebled, still wild and terrified. Some had reached the mountains, others had penetrated the woods or become engulfed in the marshes. His majesty, however, was well amused.

The tricks Ludwig played on his horses he also inflicted on his servants. Everyone about him was in danger of life and limb. He injured at least thirty persons and one he killed. It is not to be forgotten, however, that he was mad, and ought long before this to have been under medical charge. For some offences his attendants were confined in the dungeons of his castles; for others they were banished to America. One miserable lackey was charged with looking too curiously at his eccentric master. For this he was compelled to wear a black mask over his face for a whole year. Another was simply stupid; he had a seal set on his forehead. The King himself paid reverent homage to a certain tree, and there was a hedge upon which he bestowed his benediction as he drove by. After a long absence, he would embrace a column that stood at the entrance of his favourite country seat.—*Pearson's Magazine.*

THE TRIBAL WARS IN INDIA.

HOME OPINION.

THE *Standard* (*Aug.* 11) writes of the Shabkadr affair:—The number of the enemy is given as six thousand—a muster which implies organised effort on a large scale. They belong to the Mohmund tribes, with whom our frontier officers have had a long and unpleasant acquaintance. Lately a portion of their territory, which was in debate between us and the Ameer of Afghanistan, has been formally recognised as subject to our exclusive jurisdiction; but whether this assertion of a right to control has had anything to do with the rising, there is nothing at present to show. Our desire—and, indeed, our claim—is simply that they shall keep the peace within their own borders, and abstain from such aggressive forays as that which has now been baffled. If the incident stood alone it would call for no special remark. Hardly a year passes on the border land without some raid on the part of the wild mountaineers, or a retributory expedition from our side. But it is impossible to disconnect the hostile action of the Mohmands in the neighbourhood of Peshawar from the treacherous attack by the Mahsud Waziris on the Political Officer and his escort in the Tochi Valley, and with the still more formidable rising in Swat, of which the Malakhand Pass and Chakdara—positions of first-rate importance in connection with the military road to Chitral—were the objective. It would be surprising if this almost simultaneous display of antagonism at three distinct points on the north-western frontier were not ascribed to some common origin; nor can it be wondered at that some observers should be inclined to study this outburst of Mussulman fanaticism in the light of current events at Constantinople.

The "Morning Post" remarks that most of the risings are instigated by the Mussulman priests or holy men, who to European eyes seem, as a rule, to be unmitigated scoundrels. It is, of course, idle to imagine that the tribes can be converted from Islam. But experience shows that the worshippers of Allah can appreciate those virtues of character which we ascribe to the influence of our own religion, and that British officers have won their unbounded respect by the example of a noble life. If the high standard of character which now and then shines out so brightly in Anglo-Indian biography can be successfully fostered and maintained, the followers of the Multans will in time find leaders who will exert over them an influence greater than that of fanaticism. It should never be forgotten that the only sure foundation of the Indian Empire is the uprightness and the fearlessness of the European residents, and above all of those in authority. But India is miserably poor, and its Government never can have funds sufficient to meet all the calls made upon it. Economy must, therefore, ever be the rule. The only true economy consists in doing well what ever has to be done. Half a century of frontier disturbances will cost more than five years of effective fighting, leading to peace and order. These are in brief the considerations which perhaps should decide our countrymen here at home, not indeed to dictate a policy to the Indian Government, for Indian policy can ill be impelled from Great Britain, but to encourage those who have the direction of Indian affairs in perseverance and consistency in regard to that portion of their policy which is concerned with the tribes of the mountains that stretch from Quetta to Chitral.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—The way to deal a tribal rising on the Indian frontier is to extinguish it quickly, by an immediate application of sufficient force, boldly employed. They understand that at Simla and Peshawar by this time. Nothing could have been better than the prompt vigour with which the Mohmands have been tackled. But these simultaneous movements, at so many different points of the Indian frontier, are decidedly disturbing. Here we have the Swat people, the Tochi tribes, and the Mohmands, all breaking out within a few weeks of one another. What is the common cause that sets these different groups of clansmen in motion? Is our good ally, the Ameer, at the bottom of it? We have heard something of Islamic propaganda in Stamboul lately, and we are quite prepared to believe that "mad mullahs" and Moslem fanatics generally are being inflamed by stories of the way in which the Caliph is being treated by the Christians. We always expected that some such attempts would be made.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that the Mahomedan world is undoubtedly in a ferment, and that is an awkward circumstance for the rulers of India. If only the Ambassadors could contrive to bring those unconscionable negotiations to an end!

The *Globe* thinks it is unfortunate that, so soon after rumours of mysterious envoys to the Afghan Court from Turkey via Russia, disturbances should break out at so many points on the Afghan frontier, among our most resolute assailants being this border tribe, which acknowledges the nominal sovereignty of our ally the Ameer, and we hope that his Highness will lose no time in using such influence as he possesses over the tribe to recall them from the war path.

The *Echo* expresses its views as under:—British soldiers, or soldiers under the command of British officers, cannot kill native Indians by the hundred or the thousand without themselves being hardened or demoralised, and thus becoming less concerned about the fate of the hundreds of millions of Indians subject to our sway. As with the soldiers, who do the work of execution, so with the people at home in whose name the work is done. There is another fact worth considering in these records from the Indian frontier. Foreign newspapers comment on them, and say, "Look at the valiant English, and see how they square their notions of philanthropy and justice with their conquests and their thirst for Empire, and see with what unconcern they kill Asiatics by the thousand, without a sign of pity or expression of regret."

FOLLOWING the news that a conference of representative blacks of the Southern States was about to deal with the question of lynching and negro crime, come reports that a general outbreak of lynching is feared owing to some candid utterances of Governor West, of Virginia. He had expressed his regret that a man whose home had been invaded had not killed the intruder. In Georgia also, a woman has been preaching a crusade in which she declared that in certain cases the law should be ignored, and that men should defend their wives and daughters as long as ropes and trees could be found. A lively state of affairs seems impending.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE Princess of Wales has coloured pictures prepared of the dresses she purposes to adopt. She herself frequently paints in alterations.

Lady Carlisle's hobby is buying up all the public-houses she can get hold of, and turning them into temperance houses. The curious question now presents itself, will she stamp out the liquor trade, or will the publicans find some other way of carrying on business.

A South American lady is quoted as saying that some time ago, in the absence of water, of which there was a great dearth at the time, she washed her face with the juice of a watermelon. The result was so soothing that she repeatedly washed her face in this manner, and her astonishment was great, a few days later, on seeing that there was not a freckle left on her previously befreckled cheeks.

For drying a lady's hair an ingenious apparatus has been devised. It consists of an upright white metal funnel, with a small gas stove at the bottom, and a long oval cover atop. This is wheeled behind the lady after her hair has been washed, she leans back, resting her hair and the back of her head over the upper end of the funnel. The top cover is then placed over her head, and the little gas stove lit. The hot air from the stove ascends, and rapidly dries her hair.

Hot milk is the newest panacea for all complexion ills. If the face is wrinkled, sallow, freckled, or otherwise afflicted, hot milk, says an enthusiast over this new remedy, will produce a cure. Converts declare that the face, after being washed with milk at night, feels wonderfully refreshed, while the skin soon becomes soft and white. Some even go so far as to pour a generous quantity of milk in the water for the bath, and claim that it is positively magical in removing fatigue.

There is apparently no abatement of the popularity of veils, in spite of summer heat and stifling air. Women who have good complexions must preserve them at all hazards, and women who have not cannot afford to give up the effort to remedy their defects. So veils have not gone out of fashion, but, on the contrary, are appearing in a score of new designs.

The wish to conceal her age is so popularly supposed to be second nature to every woman that it has come to be accepted almost as one of her prerogatives. Even in the witness-box legal inquiry and judgment are very lenient on this point. Over in Australia (we read), it seems, it is a serious offence, and recently a marriage was declared void because the husband proved that his wife had deceived him as to her age, claiming to be fifteen years younger than she really was.

Men, after all, are very much what women make them; but how few girls realise, even in a small degree, the immense influence they might, if they would, attain over their lovers! Perhaps one of the greatest mistakes the engaged girl makes is the utter lack of interest she usually exhibits in those things which, apart from herself, interest him most. If you really wish your engagement to be a happy one, in the highest sense of the word, it must be based on friendship. You may have known your lover for years, or maybe only a few months; but unless you are his "friend," there is small chance for happiness for either of you when you enter upon your new life. Friendship does not spring in a day—it is a gradual growing trust, that is cemented and made perfect as each studies and masters the characteristics of the other's nature—a perfect mutual understanding that will bear each other's burdens, and, in sun or shade, repose implicit confidence.

A scientist expresses the belief that the woman of the future will have beards; she may hope to possess one in the course of some thousands, possibly hundreds of years. "Many women have beards already," says "Natural Science," alluding to this scientist's article. "Some take a pride in them, and utilise them as a source of income; others keep them in check by the use of depilatories, of forceps, or even a razor. As for moustaches, they are so common as to pass without remark, and a tender shade upon the upper lip of a brunette may even be regarded as an added beauty. Still, at the present period in the evolution of our race, it is for the most part in old age that the beard comes to woman. Hair will appear on the face at an earlier and earlier age, as time goes on, both in men and women. Perhaps a day will dawn when we shall think a moustache in a woman less ugly than a bust deformed by the corset."

Discussing the subject of women's clubs, a writer says:—There is among clubmen a certain tolerance which, we fear, does not exist among women. In every large club there are men who dislike each other, men who despise each other, and men who hate each other bitterly. Yet such is the peculiar tolerance of which we speak, that such men simply avoid each other, without projecting their private dislikes or quarrels into the calm current of club life. But can women, with their intense and emotional natures, look at things in this certainly sensible, but possibly cold-blooded manner? One of the most burning questions in clubs is balloting for members. The animal man is so constituted that he can vote for the election of an individual who is personally disagreeable to him. But will women so subordinate their likings? Will they vote for the election of a woman they dislike, simply because they know that she would be unobjectionable to others? It is doubtful. If they do, they will be more than superhuman—they will be super-feminine.

Love may ennoble many men, but it leaves some as mean as they were born. "Only a few months back," says a jeweller, "I was asked by the purchaser of an engagement token if I would mind doubling the price of the article in the bill, so as to make it appear that he had paid more for it, as, indeed—so he informed me—he had promised to do. It is perhaps needless to observe that I refused as I did also the request of another customer who wished me, in the event of inquiries being made, to give it a fictitious value."

A Montana (U.S.A.) journal publishes the following strange paragraph:—"The society called 'The Daughters of the King' will be glad to have mending of all kinds brought to them by the young men who have no one to do their sewing. They will receive these articles on Saturdays at So-and-so's restaurant, and on Tuesdays in the Grant House parlours. Old four-in-hand ties made over neatly into bow ties. Here is a chance to save your money, young men. We will be reasonable. Orders for fancy work and family mending will be taken."

All about our coast many happy hours are now spent in bathing; as dress plays a part in most of the comedies of existence, bathing gear becomes a question which has to be recognised and discussed. The time has passed when women ignored the necessity of looking their best, even in the water, and we have borrowed many notions in this respect from our French friends without exactly adopting their methods. Possibly we act for ourselves because English women, being islanders, are often at home in the water, swim well, and are equal to many aquatic feats. There are few who do not at once immerse their heads on entering the sea, which makes it impossible to wear the dainty hats and bonnets that hail from Paris. A poke bonnet made in cotton has, however, found a certain amount of favour with some English women, but not so much as some india-rubber caps of light colour, printed with pretty flowers and bordered with a frill. It is the first time that this sort of headgear has been rendered becoming. Flannel and serge remain the favourite materials for bathing dresses; they are very findy woven and some are elaborately braided. The most fashionable make consists of two garments—the one descending to the knees, the other a blouse, far longer in the skirt than we have hitherto worn them. They are belted and cut square at the neck, the opening bordered with a band of cord embroidery or braid. In pure white, these are very pretty indeed; so they are in blue, with white muslin applique or red braiding. Some have the entire blouse covered with sprigs of embroidery, while others are made like a dress bodice with short sleeves represented by a full frill, and the bolero is not forgotten; in the sea this is frequently a mass of embroidery.

The new fans would seem to be intended for children rather than for grown-up people, they are so exceedingly small—a fashion which has come down to us from the Empire period. But by means of making the upper part thicker than the lower, they can produce a good deal of wind. Another introduction in larger fans is to cut off one side in a slanting direction; but this is only applied to eagle-quills. We cannot, however, improve upon the beautiful Pompadour and Louis XV. fans, painted on gauze and chicken-skin, many of them spangled and jewelled. Some of our best artists do not disdain to spend their time embellishing them. The fan exhibition, opened by the Princess Louise gave a most desired impetus this season to fan-painting.

There are many new fashions with regard to weddings, and one of the prettiest notions is for children to sprinkle the pathway of the bride and bridegroom with rose-leaves. The floral decorations in church become more and more elaborate; the altar is overshadowed by palms, which form a roof over the head of the bridal party during the service, while the choir stalls are hidden by lilies and white hydrangeas. These, together with other white blossoms and foliage plants, from huge banks below the pulpit and on the opposite side of the aisle, while even the pillars are garlanded with flowers. The wedding-breakfast is quite a thing of the past, and wherever it is possible the numerous weddings that are taking place at the end of the season are followed by a garden-party, where, besides the pleasure of seeing the wedding presents, a band enlivens the scene. Children are more often bridesmaids than grown-up people now; and though the groomsmen no longer escort the bridesmaids up the church or down, their existence is recognised. Where little girls are bridesmaids, little boys are the attendant squires, and accompany the damsels from the church to the house. The bridesmaids are carrying more important-looking bouquets than they have done for some years; but it is not considered good taste for any but the near relatives to have them. The respective mothers and sisters generally indulge in their costumes therewith, and bright and beautiful orchids are the rule.

A propos of the seaside, is there anything more pathetic than the decayed spinster who ekes out a meagre income by letting her rooms in summer? She is more often than not the daughter of an Army, Navy, or professional man. Photographs of these relations adorn the walls, and the spinster herself affects a certain decayed dignity on the strength of them. She betrays herself by an undue eagerness about letting her house. She does not bargain with you in a stalwart unabashed way, as does the hardy fisherman's wife who takes a large house and makes it pay. What must be the life of these unhappy creatures throughout the winter? They do not make so much money as their sturdier sisters. The season is, at its best, a short one, and their little gains may have to support them all the year.

When a certain Chicago gentleman married his wife five years ago it was agreed by the two that the marriage should last for one year only. At the end of the year, according to the agreement, their marriage was void. But they got along so well together that they resolved to be married again for twelve months. A second ceremony was performed and life went on smoothly for another year. Since then they have married each year on the anniversary of the first marriage. The ceremony has been performed five times, each time it being understood between the contracting parties that the promises made were binding for one year only. The ministers or magistrates who performed the various ceremonies were not let into the secret—they were simply asked to officiate in the marriage rites.

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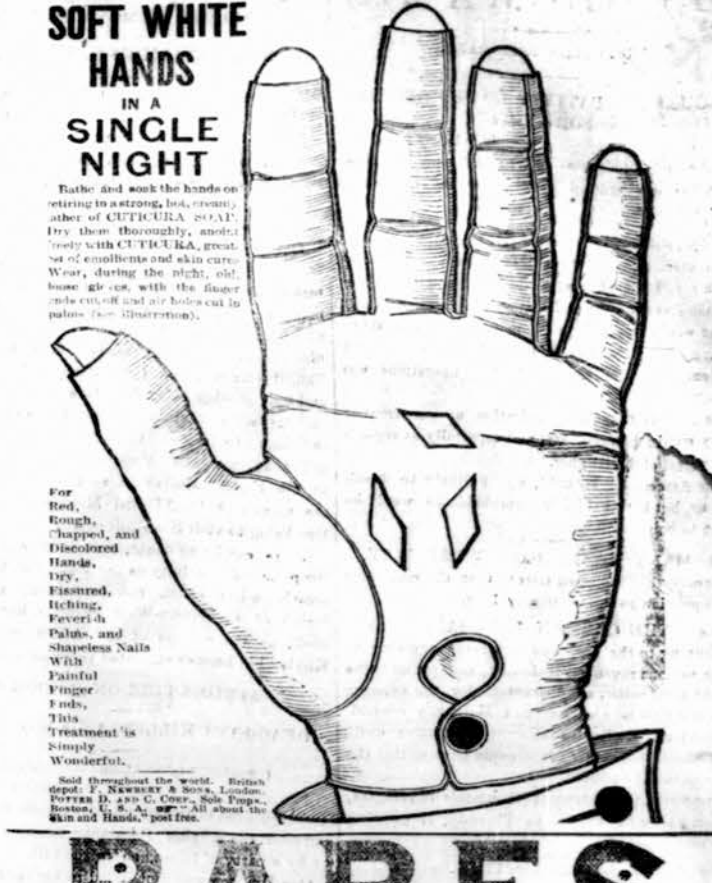

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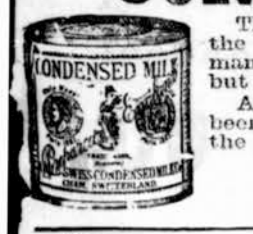

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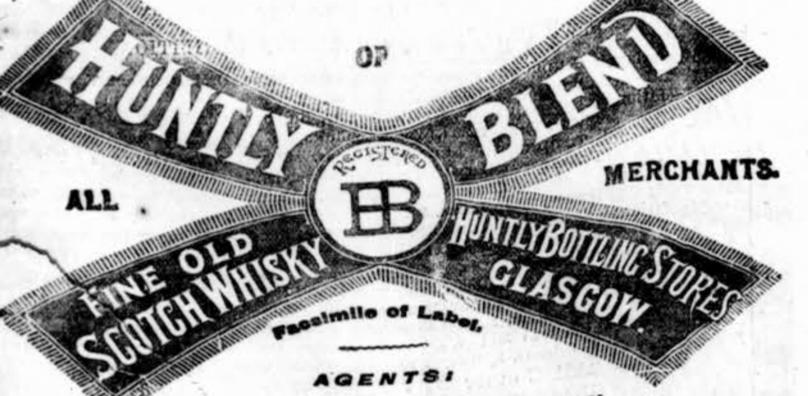

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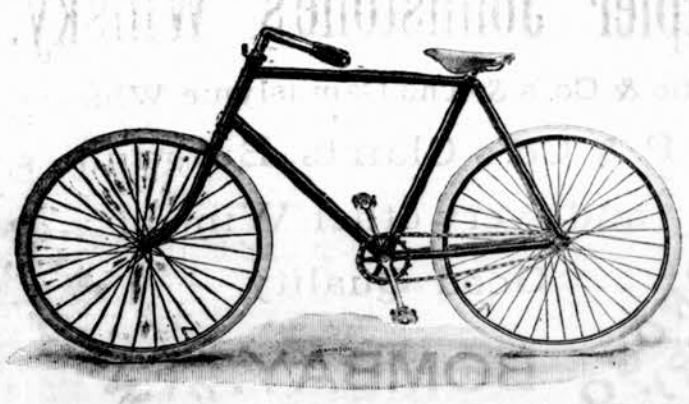

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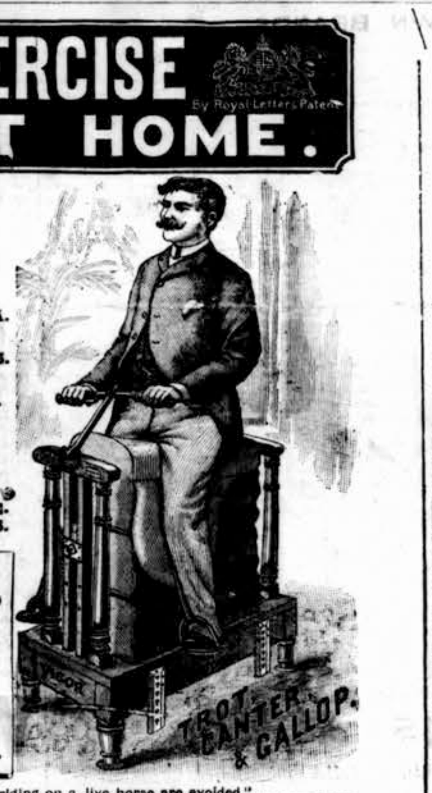

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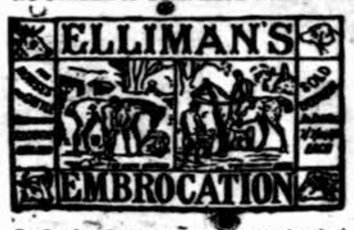

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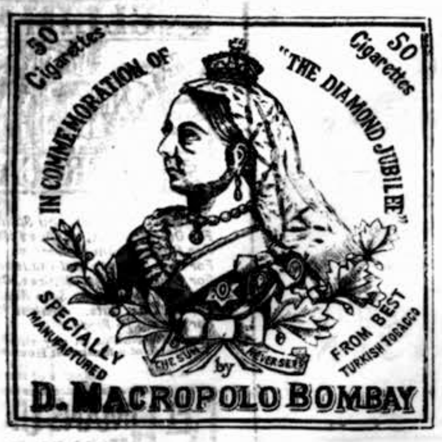

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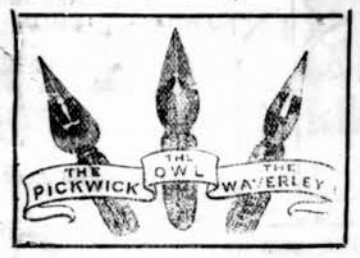

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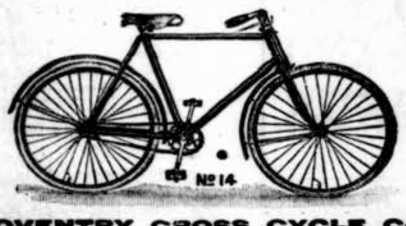

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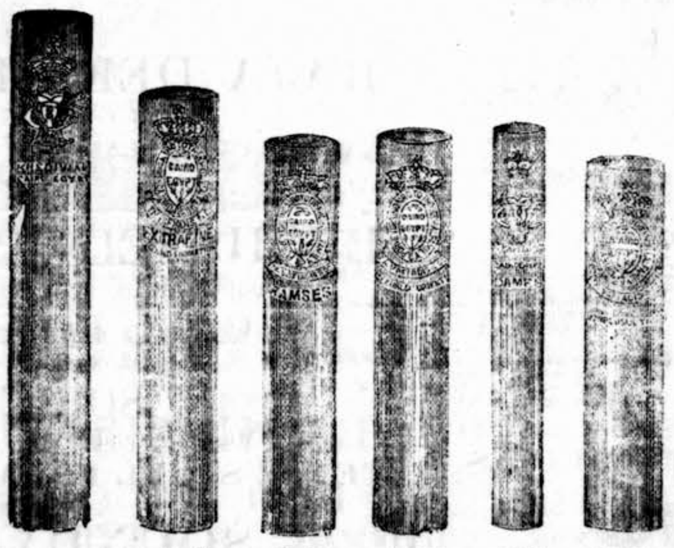

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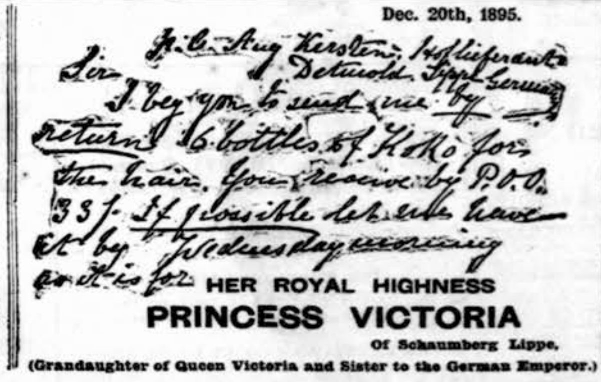

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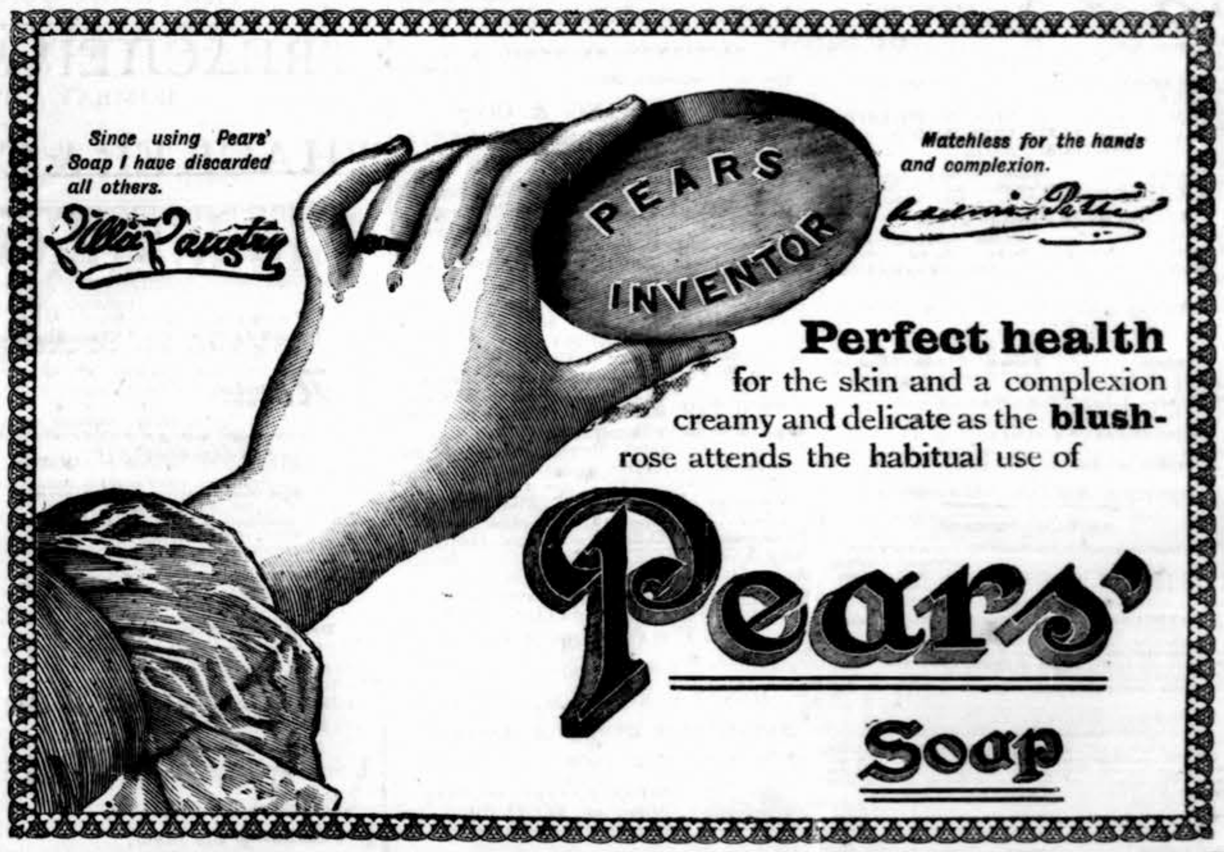

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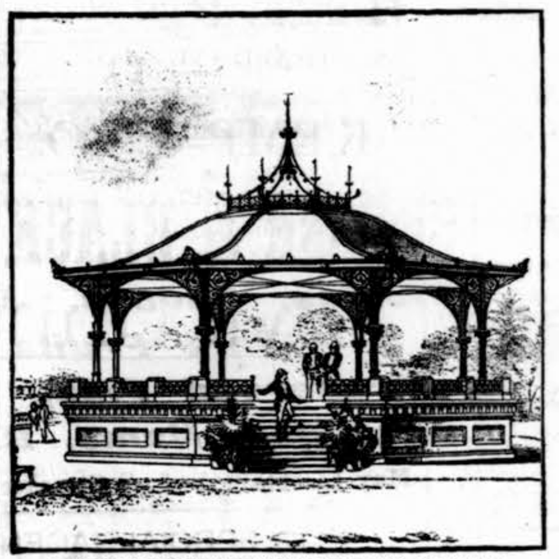

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